# The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 171. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.


## The Daily Commercial.

### THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.

SPEECH OF

### HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,

**of Pennsylvania,**

**Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 26, 1864.**

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Moorhead said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: My colleague from the Twenty-second District (Mr. Dawson) has made confessedly the ablest speech on the other side of the House, and has stated with great frankness and clearness the grounds of his opposition to the war. Although it was well answered by my colleague from the Nineteenth District (Mr. Schofield), I feel it incumbent upon me to give it some attention, as our districts adjoin, have like interests and feelings, and as special efforts have been made, by the circulation of his speech, to affect the political sentiment of Western Pennsylvania. We both live at the head of the great channels of trade formed by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and their tributaries, down which the coal, lumber and agricultural products, and the manufactures of glass, steel, iron, copper, wood, &c., of our people, were accustomed before the rebellion to float safely and without let or hindrance, to the inhabitants of thirteen States, and on through the Gulf to foreign markets. Valuable as the Federal Union is to the people of other States, it is beyond all price to Pennsylvania, and especially to his constituents and mine, who alike love their country, are proud of its history, believe in free government, hate slavery, are ready to die rather than see their National flag dishonored at home or abroad, and will not permit the destruction of their Government by aristocratic slaveholders, who treat and speak of Northern people—Democrats as well as Republicans—with more scorn than they feel for the slaves on their plantations. The blow of the traitors who made this war, fell first and heaviest on our constituents, when they closed the navigation of the Mississippi, seized and confiscated property, and destroyed trade more than sixty years enjoyed, and for restoration of the right to which our people have been vigorously fighting for nearly three years. I do this, Mr. Chairman, the more readily, because the doctrines he announces, are the very same which brought on the war, and if not condemned by the people, would make the southern rebels our masters forever.

My colleague began his speech by reminding us in glowing terms of the happy and prosperous state of the country "about eight years since," when he left these halls. He left two years *before* Mr. Buchanan became President. What was its condition when Mr. Buchanan handed the Government to Mr. Lincoln? Why is my colleague silent as to the pregnant fact, that when Mr. Buchanan retired, the gloom of that awful period was such that its mere remembrance comes like an evil shadow over the heart of every patriot?

It has been suggested he has been in a deep sleep during the eight years he has been absent from political life. His speech furnishes strong evidence of it. Let me thep inform him what he should know, and what many of his constituents do know, that not merely are we now "in the midst of a revolution," but the country was in the midst of a revolution when Mr. Buchanan retired, and has been on the brink of a revolution at different times for thirty years.

Jackson suppressed treason in 1832. Jeff. Davis and his fellow-conspirators made some signs of beginning a revolution, under old Zach. Taylor in 1850, when California was admitted as a free State, but the hero of Buena Vista squelched it by announcing that he would hang the first rebel who dared to lift a hand against the Union, and Jeff Davis knew well he would do it. They prepared for it while Pierce lived in the White House, and Davis governed the country. They persevered while Buchanan was President and Floyd controlled the army, until, between the 4th of November, 1860, the day Lincoln was elected, and the 4th of March, 1861, the day he was inaugurated, every southern fort except Pickens and Sumter, every navy yard and arsenal, all the ordnance, arms and ammunition, all the custom-houses, postoffices and mints, in a word all the property of the Federal Government in every seceded State were seized by slaveholding traitors, without a blow being struck or a shot fired in their defence; and thirty days before Buchanan's term expired, eight slaveholding States had openly rebelled against the Government, cast off allegiance to it and excluded its authority, hauled down its flag, captured its troops, arms, forts, ships, munitions of war, assembled a Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, adopted a Constitution, elected a President, prepared to raise armies, and organized a Confederacy as a foreign and hostile government, all under that Democratic rule which my colleague is so anxious to restore, and all done by Democratic leaders! What did Mr. Buchanan do to prevent these great crimes? Nothing! What did the Democratic party do to prevent them? Nothing! What did they propose to do? Nothing! On the other hand, they resisted everything that looked like protecting the public property and preserving the nation's honor.

Sir, so widespread was treason, so faithless the President, that all hope was exhausted except the single one that his time would expire before all was lost. Thank God! Abraham Lincoln became President before the cause of the Union was totally ruined, and then the work of rescue began.

My colleague, in a speech of twenty-nine pages, says not a word in denunciation of these rebel insults and outrages, nor does he show any sympathy with those of his neighbors whose blood has enriched every battle-field in defense of their country, and whose bones are before Richmond and Charleston, at Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and whose heroic valor has protected his home and mine from threatened invasion by his late political friends. Nor has he any charges to make against any body except of "madness and folly" against the people, and railing against the Government, the Quakers and Abolitionists. The rebellion is tenderly mentioned as an "*ill-judged rebellion*"—no crime in it—no blood on the rebels' hands—only a mistake of judgment, a bad guess as to time and result. Sir, I do not think my colleague has allowed his good feelings to find expression in his speech; but as it was made to aid in restoring the Democratic rule, its errors and fallacies should be pointed out.

My colleague sees no prospect of the end. He says "nearly three years of civil war have now discharged their relentless fury upon our unhappy country, and we are yet apparently as remote from any satisfactory adjustment of our differences as when we first flew to arms." Sir, I broadly deny this extraordinary statement. It is the policy of the rebels, and those who sympataize with them, to undervalue the results already accomplished, and to discourage the public feeling of the North. Jeff. Davis says the South cannot be conquered, and my colleague deliberately shuts his eyes to the astonishing results already attained. The rebellion is in its last agonies; immense regions have been reclaimed, several States are returning to their allegiance, and on every hand there is but one indication, and that of the increasing power of the Union and the increasing weakness of the rebellion. My colleague should see this; but there is none so blind as he who will not see. His doctrine as to the true character of the Government is a specimen brick of the genuine Calhoun mould. He "finds no difficulty in a divided allegiance," and he "holds *that* allegiance to bind the citizen in equal degree to the government of the State and to that of the nation, both proceeding from the same source—the people of the several States." This doctrine has deluded multitudes into treason, has undermined the Federal Government, brought on this war, and sacrificed the lives of thousands of our people. General Jackson, in his day, denounced it, and warned the country against it; and even Mr. Buchanan, in his last annual message, declared it "to be inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution." It means that we have no national Government; that under the Constitution there is no Union, but only a knot of States that may be tied or untied at pleasure; that there is no such thing as a citizen of the United States, and no national flag to shelter him.

But, Mr. Chairman, the most cruel feature of my colleague's speech is that which, *openly* proclaiming his approval of Mr. Buchanan's course, *implicitly* censures that of the great old patriot whom he and I, once and again, but vainly, labored to make President of the United States—General Lewis Cass—whose patriotism and statesmanship revolted at the truckling policy of Mr. Buchanan, and who, when his proposition to garrison the Southern forts and maintain possession of the public property, was refused promptly tendered his resignation, and withdrew from the Cabinet. If Mr. Buchanan's policy was wise, General Cass's was unwise; if Mr. Buchanan was faithful in his high position, General Cass was mistaken in judgment; if Mr. Buchanan properly met the great duties of the hour, then General Cass utterly failed to appreciate the difficulties. But not so. I can never subscribe to such a sentence of condemnation against an old friend whom I have long admired; whom I now revere as among the worthiest statesmen the country has ever had and whose claim to the love and gratitude of posterity rest, in my judgment, more firmly upon his unshaken fidelity when treason was so general, than even upon his brilliant records of both civil and military service. About the time he retired from the Cabinet he was filled with gloom and anguish at the threatening aspect of public affairs, as he fully comprehended the great and growing dangers which threatened the ship of state. His impressive exclamation at the time, in my presence, was: "We are lost; we are destroyed; our great and glorious country will be ruined. It might be saved—it might be saved. I have tried to save it, but can do no more." Glorious words! Betokening the great heart of a brave, clear, patriotic statesman, who would have saved the country, the public property, and subdued the rebellion had HE been President in place of Mr. Buchanan. Sir, he was right, the President would do nothing, he left the Cabinet. Yet my colleague indorses Mr. Buchanan and his policy, thus impliedly casting censure and blame upon General Cass. I resent the imputation, and appeal with confidence from his words to the judgment of a free people, who will be saved, despite the open treachery of Buchanan, or the covert treachery of his allies and friends.

I have alluded to the fact that rebellion is not a new thing in American history; all remember how promptly Jackson put down one, and Taylor nipped another in the bud. Lincoln has aroused the loyalty and the patriotism of the country to subdue the last and worst; and we who are thus this day engaged, are but following the teachings of those departed patriots around whom a united country threw its protecting arms, and upon whose memories it continues to lavish its praise. "The Union: it must and shall be preserved," was the motto of Jackson, it is the heart-work of Lincoln. The rebellion of 1832 was invoked against existing legislation; this, much less justifiable, and more wicked, was inaugurated in the absence of offensive legislation, in fact at the moment when by the confession of the ablest of their leaders, the slaveholders of the South had no cause to justify secession, and when by the truth of history there was no actual grievance whatever. This is most vigorously and clearly presented by the following extract from a speech of Alexander H. Stephens, delivered in the secession convention of Georgia, in January, 1861:

"This step (of secession) once taken can never be recalled; and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth, when our green fields of waving harvest shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolation of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and illtimed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate. Pause, I entreat you. * * * * *

What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied, and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer. * * * * *

"We have always had control of the general Government, and can yet if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of most of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents, to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Government. In choosing the presiding presidents (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House, we have had twenty-three and they twelve.—While the majority of the representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a greater extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. * * * Attorney Generals, we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign ministers, we have had eighty-six, and they but fifty-four. * * * We have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors, and comptrollers, filling the Executive Departments. The records show for the last fifty years that of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the Republic. * * A fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of the Government has uniformly been raised from the North. Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. * * * * * *

"For you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility accompanied with unbounded prosperity, and rights unassailed, is the height of *madness, folly* and *wickedness*, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

Sir, this rebellion was a cold-blooded, premeditated, infamous attempt of ambitious, desperate and wicked conspirators to destroy the Union, overthrow free government, establish a sectional one over the southern portion of it, and thus prepare the way by European intrigues for an aristocratic or monarchic form on this land of freedom. The man who in the loyal States tolerates, sympathizes with, or fails to check this movement, would, in revolutionary times, have been denominated a traitor. The man who halts in his fidelity, who quibbles about this technicality or that, who aids the rebels by decrying the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion, and by decrying its finances, should be ranked and despised as an Arnold, who would sell his country.

But it is said by these sympathizers with treason, that it is the fault of this Aministration and its friends that this war exists; that it is an unholy war, and should be stopped, and that Mr. Buchanan's policy was one of peace and conciliation, whilst that of Mr. Lincoln's has been one of usurpation and tyranny.

Whilst the answer to these allegations, full and ample as it is, may be important to the future historian, I will not stop to make it here as the war is upon us, and our present duties are to suppress it and its cause. It is waged for the purpose of dissolving this Government. It is prosecuted by vast armies, which are kept in the field by a military despotism of the most relentless character. The great question of the day is, not by what process this condition of things has been reached, but how to suppress the rebellion, how to beat back our rebel foes, how to save our people from spoliation and slaughter, our country from division, our Government from overthrow—duties in whose presence every other political duty "hides its diminished head."

I have, Mr. Chairman, uniformly observed that the men who waste their energies in discussing the past, are the least willing to meet the responsibilities of the present, and rise to the stature which it demands of all loyal citizens.

Still, sir, I am not willing to let so much of that part of the charge remain unanswered, as fixes upon the loyal North the responsibility for this war. The imputation is wholly false. The slaveholders were the aggressors. They were stimulated to the heinous crime by hatred of the progress of free communities, by jealousies of their rising power, by envy of their great superiority in every art and pursuit of life, and of the higher civilization which paid, intelligent and free labor has conferred upon the free States of the Union. Does any one doubt this? If so, let him read the debates in Congress of the last ten years, but especially during the sessions of 1859-60 and 1860-61—debates to which I was compelled to listen, and which abounded in the most malignant expressions of hatred, scorn, contempt and disloyalty plainly foreshadowing the base revolutionary schemes then fairly entered upon, and hurling defiantly at Northern representatives the vile and untenable doctrine of the right of secession. One class of Northern members, I regret to say, encouraged these declarations, sympathized with their authors, and abetted their designs, believing that they saw in them, the material of successful political influence. But for this, there would have been no secession. Another class boldly denounced the falsehoods, resented the insults, and hurled back the threats of secession, declaring that under no circumstances would they consent to a separation of these States, or permit the mere result of an election to be made the pretext for revolution. Sir, I firmly believe that had all the Northern members joined in these clear declarations of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, and announced their determination to maintain the existing Government at all hazards, the secession movement would never have risen to formidable proportions, or given cause for serious alarm. But everywhere over the South secession was proclaimed to be a peaceful remedy for alleged grievances, and it was publicly and constantly proclaimed that any attempt to coerce the South would be followed by a division in the North, that blood would flow in northern streets and a civil war among ourselves would render secession safe, certain, and complete. It is too true that many northern Representatives in that critical period, misrepresented their constituencies, fearfully deceived the rebel leaders, and thus covered themselves with a guilt scarcely less deep and infamous than belongs to Jeff. Davis himself and his traitorous cabinet. While this was the position of members on this floor, what was the attitude of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration? He cowered before the storm. Floyd shared his confidence until he had transferred a large portion of the arms to southern arsenals, without interference, until arrested in his treasonable attempt to remove the cannon from Allegheny Arsenal to pretended forts in Louisiana, by the determined patriotism and courage of my constituents at Pittsburgh, and then resigned because Mr. Buchanan refused to order Major Anderson back from Fort Sumter to Moultrie, and thereby maintain the pretense of peace! Quoting to South Carolina by Floyd, with Mr. Buchanan's consent, "that the status of affairs should not be disturbed in the harbor of Charleston." Cobb remained in the Cabinet until by his financial management the credit of the Government was so low that money could scarcely be borrowed at any rate even to pay the necessary expenses of the Government, and in that time of peace, temporary loans could not be made except at most exorbitant rates of interest. Thompson, whilst holding a seat in the Cabinet, journeyed to North Carolina to aid in switching the old North State out of the Union, and continued to possess himself of cabinet secrets to be transmitted South for the benefit of rebels, until his sensitive honor could not endure the alleged concealment from him of Mr. Buchanan's tardy effort to provision Fort Sumter. Meanwhile the President, trembling with fear and overcome by the threats of the rebels, was drawn and quartered first into a modification of his last annual message so as openly to abandon the doctrine of coercion, which greatly corrupted northern opinion, and contributed vastly to southern acceptance of the rebel programme; and then for weeks, as it struck with paralysis, when it was proposed to do anything in assertion of the rightful and inherent power of the Government to preserve itself—this weak and timid old man performed a role which has covered his name with infamy, and will forever load it with the nation's contempt. Such is my estimate of the reputation of James Buchanan, (once, I regret to say, known as "Pennsylvania's favorite son,") as finally left for the judgment of posterity.

General Cass, in his expressions referred to before, erred in one point. He miscalculated the extent of the evil done by Mr. Buchanan, and overestimated the influence of his imbecility and treachery upon the loyal masses. Yet at the time, so dark and portentous were the clouds, so general was public suspicion, so wide-spread and powerful the conspiracy, that it seemed to be hoping against hope to have any cheerful anticipations when looking into the dark and gloomy future; and it is not surprising that his patriotic heart was overwhelmed with grief. On every hand the enemy was busy, the Government silent and indifferent, bound hand and foot by its Attorney General, who narrowly paring down the power of the Government *to protect itself*, advised the President: "That the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions." Such was the chosen and deliberate phraseology within which lurked the fallacious and destructive error that our fathers had constructed a Government without power to preserve itself or enforce its laws, to assert its unquestioned and inherent rights, to suppress insurrection, and save its own existence from active and armed treason; and in my opinion, Mr. Chairman, to the enunciation of this legal opinion, more than any other cause, are we indebted for the open outbreak of the war. When, however, the overt act was committed, the long impending blow struck, the dignity of the Government insulted, its rights invaded, its power defied, and the stars and stripes fired upon in Charleston harbor, the patriotism of the people, long dormant, and by some supposed to be extinct, was electrified into life with the power of a giant, their instincts stripped off the wretched sophistries of the ex-Attorney General, the heart of the people burst into life, burning with the sense of shame, injustice, and wrong which timid and faithless counsels had too long invited, and the cry of stern judgment upon the traitors rang throughout the land. The Union, plotted against, and deemed not worth preserving, or not capable of preservation, at once asserted its supremacy over the national heart, and, safe from the intrigues of the pliant, and the expedients of the cowardly, it became a national divinity, which from that day to this has called forth the willing sacrifices of every true American heart, and will continue to do so until its enemies are extirpated, and its false friends consigned to a just sentence of scorn and contempt.

The progress of events has been steadily onward. The military power of the rebels greatly weakened, the territory once held by them vastly reduced and cut in twain by our rescue of the Mississippi river from their grasp, gradually they are being beaten back, their supplies being exhausted, their available forces constantly reducing, and the disaffected elements rapidly increasing. Upon the ruins of their original structure of government, a merciless military despotism has been erected, which vigorously strikes down every opposing right and privilege, which has broken every contract made with the people, has practically repudiated the entire currency, has conscripted the entire arms-bearing population, and their officers shoot down all who will not willingly obey their summons; broken up courts, and, in a word, has erected a military organization the most concentrated and vigorous the world has ever seen. Such are, as I believe, our enemies, while our Administration has been ever scrupulous of public and private rights, and has never unjustifiably invaded either. No man ever exercised summary power more cautiously than Mr. Lincoln, none more honestly, none cease it more gladly than he will, when the public interest may justify. They who denounce him as a usurper, know little of his high conscientiousness, and regard but little that public interest which is with him the pole-star of duty, and which now calls so loudly for his re-election. Meanwhile, under the unparalleled financial management of the secretary of the Treasury, our Government loans are taken with eagerness, the loans are paid with promptness and cheerfulness, the army is being filled by re-enlistments, the heart and voice of the nation is rallying more closely and bravely around the Administration—insuring us against triumphs of our foes in the field, or our political foes at home. Sir, amongst the people of my district, there are few, very few, who are not faithful to the nation in this great crisis of its need. The defection there, as elswhere, is confined to extreme pro-slavery men, who uphold it not only for its own sake, but as a means of achieving partizan success, in shameless disregard of their solemn duties to the country. Why should slavery be upheld? It deserves no such fate. It has long divided, disturbed, and troubled us. It was from the beginning, and has gone on ever-increasingly to distract and embroil us. It has been, and is, the great bone of contention, over which, at last, we have come to blows. To save it, is to perpetuate this discord. To destroy it, is to secure the present, and make peaceful and glorious the future. But it cannot be destroyed by proclamations alone; the power of law should be invoked to make the destruction complete in character, and perfect in extent. It must be written in the Constitution that slavery shall no more exist in any American State. Then, and only then, may we sing the requiem of slavery. At present it is wounded, deeply wounded, by the blows that were given by its own friends. It bleeds, but its wounds may be staunched, unless by a staggering blow the people utterly destroy it, by force of public and unchangeable law.

The *principle* of slavery is the inspiration of the rebellion, and it is yet so heldand defended by the organs of public sentiment in the rebellious States. I quote one declaration: "So far from believing that slavery must die," says the Richmond *Whig*, "we have long held the opinionthat it is the normal and only humane relation which labor can sustain towards capital. When the war is over, we shall urge that every Yankee who ventures to put a foot on Southern soil be made a slave for life and wear an iron collar as a badge of inferiority to the African. Slavery will stab itself to death about the time the Yankees learn to tell the truth, and no sooner."

Sir, there is no safety for liberty on this continent, or for free labor, without the suppression of the rebellion and the extirpation of the pestilent aristocracy of opinion which sustains it, and the complete conformation of our institutions to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. I pity while I despise the man in the loyal North who sympathizes with this rebellion, for it is based upon the narrowest and most exclusive ideas; it is aimed as a blow at the doctrines which underlie our whole system of republican liberty, and if successful it is intended to be the lever by which European systems are to be introduced and established upon this free continent, and by which the whole current of events, which thus far has tended to the amelioration of human suffering and the extension of human rights, shall be reversed and become assimilated to the monarchical and aristocratic systems of Europe. The man who is engaged in this work is a public enemy; the man who in this home of liberty aids and abets him, deserves the execration of mankind.

But the object of those struggling for political power, under this view of the case, can never be accomplished, because the Union cannot and will not be restored except through the successful prosecution of the war.

The rebels remain, or pretend to be, sanguine of success. They are bold, daring, and impractica ble; they propose no terms of negotiation, and will listen to none except with the fundamental condition that this Government recognize their independence. This done, they will then treat concerning the navigation of the Mississippi, its tributaries, the return of fugitive slaves, and the thousand and one questions that would arise between citizens of the contiguous governments. Who is prepared for this? None, I trust, although the peace policy on this side of the House, and the other side of the House leads inevitably to this result. The amnesty proclamation of the President has gone forth; let the power of the army and the vigorous prosecution of the war follow, until the rebels are subdued, and there is no other hope for any one of us, or for any interests, outside of this. I have no especial anxieties about reconstruction and the questions which will arise out of it. I believe the President has skilfully escaped the difficulties surrounding the problem; and I believe that the people of the South, removed from the pressure of the military power of the rebels, and anxious to escape the tyrannical exactions which have been laid upon them, will rally around the old flag, and under the inspiration of the great lesson that has been taught, will reconstruct their State governments, resume their relations with the General Government, and make those relations stable and secure by abolishing slavery; the cause of all the evil. Already Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana are treading in that direction. Alabama also shows signs of wheeling into line. The others of our "erring sisters," redeemed and disenthralled, will in due order of progression follow, until finally we have a union of reconstructed States, without a blemish or deformity, and every star restored to more than its former brightness and glory.

What is to prevent this result? and why should it not be attained speedily? While Southern conscription has dragooned into the army not only the able-bodied men of proper age, but old men and boys have not been spared, and they have thus gone on until nearly their entire force is exhausted, we on the other hand have only fairly commenced, and not more than one-fifth of our available population have been called to arms. While the Southern finances have become exhausted, and the issues of their treasury almost as worthless as the paper upon which they are printed, our financial credit has become the wonder of the world, and our own loyal citizens have freely and promptly purchased the Government loans at par, thus furnishing the means necessary to prosecute the war, without borrowing a dollar from foreign powers. Whilst the Southern army and Southern citizens are famishing for want of commissary supplies, the granaries of the North are filled with abundance. While commerce, trade and agriculture in the South are almost totally destroyed, and by a rigid and vigorous blockade they are cut off from the trade of the world, the Northern States never were so completely prosperons as at this moment. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and trade of all kinds are working up to their fullest capacity; the people, by honest industry and toil, are becoming rapidly enriched; the ability to pay taxes sufficient to lay a foundation deep and broad enough to sustain the public credit should the public debt quadruple, at present proportions, is ample; and with a loyalty of heart and devotion of purpose, they are as willing as they are able to pour their wealth into the public Treasury until treason is blotted from this continent.

Why then should any one doubt or fear the result? With that rebellion thus suppressed, all elements of discord removed by the destruction of slavery, the national life regenerated, we may safely anticipate an unbroken and prosperous future for the Union. Under the influence of its intelligent and educated labor wisely directed, of the unparalleled productions of which it is capable, of the wealth it will draw from the Old World, which shall be tributary to it, this great country shall become, and remain, under the smiles and protection of a kind and just Providence, the favored spot of all the earth, and the asylum of the down-trodden and oppressed of every nation, where honest labor and merit will receive their full reward. There shall be no bound set in the limitless future to the grandeur, prosperity, and power of the United States of America.


## OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

**WISE & CHILDS,**

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

**Crude and Refined Petroleum,**

**No. 429 Walnut street,**

*PHILADELPHIA.*

The attention of Dealers, and Oil Producers generally, is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES

*Philadelphia*—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
*New York*—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
*Boston*—J. C. Howe & Co.
*Pittsburgh*—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
*Rouseville*—Mitchell & Brown.
*Titusville*—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh26m

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

**EAGLE OIL WORKS,**

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

REFINERS OF FINE CARBON OIL,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.**

WAREHOUSE: No. 92 THIRD street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**REFINED BURNING COAL AND CARBON OIL;**

**Kiskiminitis, Armstrong County.**

**Warehouse, No. 80 THIRD Street,**

PITTSBURGH. PA.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN. Secret'y.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Petroleum and its Products,**

**No. 19 IRWIN STREET,**

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

☞ Liberal Cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and the Eastern markets. [se11:1y

**THE LUCESCO OIL COMPANY,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COAL OIL,**

AND REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM!

TRADE MARKS:

"LUCESCO BURNING COAL OIL;"
"LUCESCO BURNING OIL."

**Warehouse, No. 11 WOOD Street.**

I. M. PENNOCK, Pres't.
se7 C. H. ISRAEL, Secretary.

THE

**ARDESCO OIL COMPANY,**

Manufacture and have for sale a superior quality of

**REFINED ARDESCO OIL,**

Non-explosive. Also,

**PURE BENZOLE.**

Warehouse, 27 IRWIN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

**Commission Merchants.**

AGENTS FOR THE

**PACIFIC, GLOBE, and LIBERTY OIL WORKS.**

Ample STORAGE for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal CASH ADVANCE made on Consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude—

**AT LAWRENCEVILLE.**

Office and Ware house—Corner DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Street, Pittsburgh. sell

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**EUREKA CARBON OIL, EUREKA LUBRIC OIL,**

And Wholesale Dealers in

**Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,**

**NO. 31. MARKET STREET.**

se7 PITTSBUEGH, PA.

## FOUNDRIES.

**S. S. FOWLER & CO.,**

**IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.**

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,**

**39 WATER street,**

se17 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

**FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.**

**CHARLES KNAP,**

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,

se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

WM. G. PRICE,

**BERLIN FOUNDRY,**

COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.

Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Sug Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.
se7:1y

**FULTON FOUNDRY,**

*NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,*

**Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.**

**JOSEPH PENNOCK,**

PROPRIETOR.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
*Superintendent at Foundry.*

MANUFACTURES

NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.

GAS AND WATER PIPES.

**Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,**

**House Fronts and Window Heads.**

ROLLS TURNED,

and all fitting done to order.

A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."
se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

**SMITH, PARK & CO.,**

**NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,**

**PITTSBURGH, PENNA.**

**Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.**

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.

☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.

☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

EVERY MUSIC TEACHER SAYS that with

**RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD**

he is enabled to impart a thorough knowledge of Piano Playing with far less trouble and in a far more satisfactory manner than he has been able to do with any other system, and the Scholar learns more rapidly, is better pleased with his daily progress, and looks forward to his next lesson as a pleasant pastime rather than as an irksome task. The usual dull and wearisome exercises for practice are in this NEW METHOD superseded by charming Melodies that please the ear while they assist the pupil in his efforts to become an excellent pianist.

PRICE.....$3.00.

For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
fe27 **81 Wood street.**

## DENTISTRY.

**WHY SUFFER PAIN IN THE Extraction of your Teeth,**

when you can have them extracted without any

AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

**No. 278 Penn street,**

by a perfectly safe and pleasant process.

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH**

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, plain teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver, at proportionate rates.
OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

**QUINCY A. SCOTT,**
mh8 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

## SEWING MACHINES,

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**

HIGHEST PREMIUM

**LOCK STITCH**

**SEWING MACHINES.**

THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

**No. 27 FIFTH ST.,**

Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
fe27:d&w **Western Agents.**

**ERNEST AXTHELM,**

**No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,**

AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

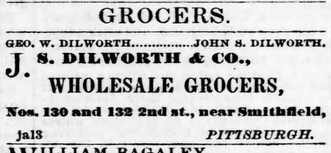
**Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.**

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

## OPTICIANS.

**GEORGE E. SHAW,**

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF

**PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

**CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,**

**DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,**

**SACCHAROMETERS, &c**

IMPORTER OF

FINE FIELD GLASSES,

TELESCOPES, &c.

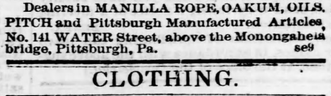
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.

**No. 58 FIFTH STREET,**

**Next door to Adams' Express Office.**
se7

**REMOVAL.**



**ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,**

I will remove to

**No. 51 Fifth street.**

at present occupied by J. M. Hoffman & Bro., And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by

**J. DIAMOND,** Practical Optician,
**39 FIFTH street.**

Remember the number, 51, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

## GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

**J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

**Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,**

ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

**WHOLESALE GROCER,**

**Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,**

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

**Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.**

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

**MILLER & RICKETSON,**

**Wholesale Grocers**

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

**Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,**

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

## CLOTHING.

**J. BOOBYER, Jr.,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9ly **235 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.**

**CHAS. G. SAUTTER,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.**

Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.

All orders addressed to Box 380, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. [nov2:6m

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

**J. REICHENBACH,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Patent Artificial Arms and Legs.**

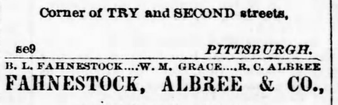
The lightest leg known weighs 4¼ pounds,—mine is reduced to 2¼ pounds.

I have always on hand a stock of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and all articles in my line.

Those in need of such articles should not forget to call at

**No. 58 Fourth street,**
se21:1y *PITTSBURGH.*

**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**



Of all descriptions. The best and c

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms**, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.


# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.
DAILY COMMERCIAL.
Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.


### Gen. Morehead's Speech.

On the first page of our paper this morning we print the speech of Gen. MOREHEAD, delivered in the House of Representatives, in reply to the Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON. It treats the topics embraced in the discussion with that vigor and clearness for which Gen. MOREHEAD is distinguished. It has been justly pronounced to be one of the very best delivered this session.

### The Great Change.

A few days since, the 26th United States colored regiment received from the ladies of New York city a beautiful flag, which was the occasion of a fine display and much enthusiasm. The regiment was organized and sent out under the auspices of the Union League Club of that city, of which JONATHAN STURGIS, Esq., is the President. An invitation was extended to Gen. BURNSIDE to participate in the presentation ceremonies. This invitation was declined, in consequence of other engagements, in a letter in which the General quoted from a speech made by him at the Astor House in 1862, when, in referring to DUPONT'S success at Port Royal, he made use of the following language:

"It should be a source of congratulation to every loyal person that a lodgment has been made by Union troops upon that part of the Southern coast where slavery exists to the maximum extent. The monstrous assertion has been made by the traitors that their new Government is to have slavery for its corner-stone, and that the institution can be used by them as a positive belligerent force. And now we will have an opportunity of determining whether or not this force cannot be turned to our own account; and it is clearly the duty of every general in the field to neutralize, or turn to his own account, any force that he may find himself confronted with by the enemy, whether it be active or latent."

On this the General makes the following pertinent comment:

And now, sir, your association is to send to-morrow to the same rendezvous, Annapolis, a regiment, the rank and file of which are colored men, many of whom were in November, 1862, producing by their labor food for traitors in arms, or doing other work which enabled armed traitors to leave their homes for the purpose of striking at the Government that had done them nought but good.

The revolution in the status of the negro, from that of a slave feeding the rebellion, to that of a freeman fighting for the government, remarkable as it is, is scarcely more so than the revolution which has within the same period been wrought in popular sentiment. The war has brought about nothing else so remarkable. And perhaps most noticeable of all is, that, New York city, where, nine months ago, negroes were hunted and killed like wild beasts, a colored regiment should receive an ovation in which almost the entire populace of respectability participates. Whatever may be thought of the change in New York, or to what extent it may be thought to be the result of caprice, it cannot be pretended that the changed status of the negro who, two years ago, was a slave, aiding the rebellion, but is to day a free man in arms for the government, is the result of anything so unsubstantial as that. Two years ago, but few feeble voices were raised for colored soldiers; now fewer and far feebler are the voices heard against them. This is neither a fictitious nor an accidental change. No man has produced it; it has confounded all men. It is a grand fact which cannot be ignored; nor will any amount of miserable slang about "negro worship" prevent men contemplating it in its true light and proportions. Happily the time has gone by when men will be thus swerved from openly recognizing the truth. The revolution that has been wrought in men's minds on this question, the changed relations and prospect of the negro, mark one of the grandest eras in the world's progress; and you can no more ignore it or pass it by, than you can any other of the grand and enduring things in history. It has a philosophy and a meaning that establishes its relations to the overruling Power which confounds man and shames his short-sightedness.

That the third year of a rebellion, begun for the more complete enslavement of the negro, should find him a powerful instrumentality in putting it down, is a fact that overrides all notions and aims of policy—that is itself the result of a policy conceived not by statesmen, and that depends not on the use of power lodged in the hands of men.

### General Lee's Strength.

Whatever relates to the approaching struggle in Virginia, is of immediate interest; and perhaps no single item is of so much importance as the strength of the force under LEE, against which General GRANT will move. Estimates are but an approximation to facts, and experience proves that not unfrequently they have been wide of the mark when dealing with the strength of the enemy. Particularly was this the case in the beginning of the war, when the rebels, operating on the inner lines of the circle, were enabled so frequently to outnumber us. Latterly, however, knowledge of the rebel strength has grown to be more extensive and accurate; and there have been but few instances within the last year when our estimates have been materially wide of the mark. A very recent one places the total number of troops under General LEE at 130,000 men—30,000 in and around Richmond; 10,000 in detached parties, and 50,000 under his immediate command, confronting General GRANT. It is not believed that this force can be materially increased without sacrificing other parts of the Confederacy to save Virginia. This, we believe, will be found to be the case. JOHNSTON'S force is only sufficient to cover Atlanta, which is scarcely second in importance to Richmond: and, though LONGSTREET may reinforce LEE with a few thousand, there is not much probability that the Army of the Potomac will be resisted by a force rising 100,000 men.

Of this number, probably one-third are conscripts, and to a large extent unwilling soldiers. LEE is better off as to artillery than in any other respect; indeed, the rebels have always had enough of it. As to cavalry, the disproportion which, at one time, existed in their favor, is now reversed, the present strength of that arm in Virginia being estimated at 15,000. On our side there has been a recent augmentation of cavalry as well as infantry, so that apprehensions for the result of pending movements cannot be reasonably predicated on disparity of numbers.

### Gen. Burnside in North Carolina.

The announcement that Gen. BURNSIDE has landed with a large force at Washington, N. C., is interesting, and, if true, of the highest importance. Gen. BURNSIDE knows that field thoroughly, and his presence there with a considerable force, argues a co-operative movement, with a base on the inland waters of North Carolina. The rebel force in that quarter, under Gen. PICKETT, is believed to be quite large. The uneasy condition of that State made such a force necessary, and it is known that up to within a very short time the enemy was strongest, and had succeeded in placing us on the defensive in that quarter. If Gen. BURNSIDE has really gone there, as reported, we may assume that it is not for defensive operations solely; but that he will assume the aggressive the moment Gen. GRANT is ready to move. This does not involve the idea of a division of our forces, as hitherto, but it will be placing troops to act in concert, in accordance with the known views of Gen. GRANT.

But we await the corroboration of this report, before giving it full credence. Though a premature report, it may be strictly in accordance with the plan of the campaign. That Gen. GRANT did intend to throw an arm around Richmond in that direction, is not solely a matter of conjecture.

OUR COMMERCIAL REPORTS.—Movement of coal, the Oil and Cattle markets, and other matters, will be found very fully reported in our Commercial Department this morning. Dealers will, we think, find these reports of value because of their correctness and completeness.

### General Intelligence.

The business portion of New Liberty, Owen county, Ky., was recently destroyed by fire.

On Sunday about one hundred of Forrest's rebel forces crossed the Cumberland river at Eddyville.

An officer direct from East Kentucky, reports a force of rebels concentrating at Round Gap, under Gen. Buckner. He says the rebels collected five days' rations and forage, and thinks an extensive raid will be made into Kentucky.

The rebel forces which evacuated Bull's Gap several days since, moved north, it is presumed either to join Longstreet in Virginia, or to effect a junction with Buckner at Round Gap.

Scouts returned at half past eleven to Mattoon, and report the force of the rebels at 1,150, three miles east of the place.

The Senate's Finance Committee have reported amendments to the House bill, paying the expenses of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments, among them reducing the appropriation for the Agricultural Department from $150,000 to $100,000, and increasing the appropriation for Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Paymaster General's office nearly $500,000, in addition to the amount allowed in the bill.

A bill of Senator Chandler gives the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes ten thousand dollars for the purchase of cattle and agricultural implements.

Gen. Peck has ordered that all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to the Masonic Fraternity in North Carolina is to be turned over to A. A. Rice, W. L. Crowell and J. B. Knox, in trust.

It is asserted at Washington, on rebel authority that Forrest's dash into Paducah was not a merely temporary raid, but was intended as the commencement of the long-talked of invasion of that State. The remainder of the programmee, it is asserted, will quickly be enacted.

Paris letters report that increased activity is observable at all the French dock yards, and at Cherbourg the armament of the iron-clads building there is being completed with all possible dispatch. These preparations probably have no definite object in view, but are merely the precautionary measures which Napoleon has seen fit to adopt in view of the eventualities which may happen on the continent of Europe or the continent of America.

It is said that a move is on foot to secure a postponement of the Republican Nominating Convention until September, and a change in the place of meeting to Cincinnati.

Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon have returned to Kentucky. It is understood that they had a free interchange of opinions with the President and Secretary of War, and both parties are in accord and harmonized on the enforcement of the draft in that State, under the amendatory enrollment act.

Hon. M. P. Gentry, late a member of the rebel Congress, lately reported himself at Nashville as a prisoner.

Several families have arrived in Louisville, who were sufferers by the recent fight at Paducah. According to the Louisville *Journal* they left the town on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, the day after Forrest had made the attack and been repulsed. They tell a sad story of the misery and wreck of property entailed upon the people by the fight. The rebels were in large force, and the assault appears to have been similar to the one made on Fort Donelson in the winter of sixty-three. The rebels were gloriously drunk, and but little better than a mob. They made the attack upon Paducah, without giving the citizens a word of warning. The Federal force evacuated the immediate city, and concentrated at the fort, erected on an eminence, a short distance in the rear of the town. With wild cheers and blasphemous oaths the rebel hordes thronged the streets and commenced an indiscriminate pillage of the houses. They discharged their pieces in a reckless manner wounding many of the citizens,

Investigations into New York Custom House affairs, by the Committee of the House, develop the fact that a trade of such magnitude has been conducted between parties in the North and rebels on the Rio Grande, that the rebel agent at Matamoras has pocketed out of it over a million of dollars as his share of the profits. Who the guilty parties in the Custom House are, of course is not known, publicly at least, but the arrest of an employe, on Saturday last, directly by the committee, it is strongly believed, will lead to further arrests.

### Personal.

Tee irrepressible Parson Brownlow has again turned up at Nashville. He draws the following striking contrast, in a letter to his paper, under date of March 2: Two years ago *this week* I came down this same railroad, my last trip until now, but under very different circumstances. I was a prisoner guarded by rebel bayonets, and called for at every depot, by malicious and blackguard partisans of the rebellion. The cry usually was, "bring out the d—d old traitor, and let us hang him on a limb." These scoundrels were not in attendance at the depots as I came on this time—some of them had fled the country, and others had gone the way of all the earth! I was met by a different class of men on this trip, and in a different spirit. I was taken by the hand most cordially, congratulated, and occasionally called on for a speech, but had to decline on account of my feeble health. The vile wretches and unprincipled traitors who thronged the depots and stations, rejoicing over my banishment, have ingloriously fled from their homes, and are now outcasts from civilized society.

Rev. Mr. Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian church in Washington, has been invited to be chaplain of the American chapel in Paris, and it is understood that he will accept the charge.

Charles Sprague, Esq., the "Banker Poet," is now paying the *seventy-ninth* semi-annual dividend he has personally superintended to the stockholders of a bank in which he was chosen its first cashier in 1824—the date of the charter of the institution—the Globe Bank, Boston.

The steamer Harvest Moon left Washington on Tuesday for Fortress Monroe with Admiral Dahlgren on board, who, it is understood, will await the arrival at that point of the next flag of truce boat, in hopes that the remains of his son will be sent down.

Senator Hicks has so far recovered from his late illness and from the effects of the amputation of one of his ankles as to enable him to be taken to his home at Cambridge, Md. He hopes to resume his duties in the Senate before the close of the present session.

The Washington correspondent of the Norristown *Free Press*, states that the full-length portrait of Ex-President Franklin Pierce has been removed from the rotunda of the Capitol, and cast among the rubbish.

It is said that an elegant monument is to be erected in Trinity Church yard, N. Y., to the late Bishop Onderdonk. It is to be of Caen stone, and to consist of a reclining effigy, the head wearing a mitre, a crosier lying by the side, angels at the head, and a couchant lion at the feet. Under this lion is a serpent, whose head is raised, while the barbed tongue is thrust out towards the Bishop. This last device, emblematical of slander, refers to the charges against the Bishop which led to his deposition, and, according to the *Observer*, is hardly complimentary to his Episcopal peers by whom he was convicted, and to the respectable witnesses who testified in the once famous Onderdonk case.

### Army Movements.

All indications go to show that the rebels are preparing to fight the opening battle this spring on the defensive, and place their entire hopes on being able to follow up any success gained, or to take advantage of an weaknesses we may develope. Deserters are coming in, and report the arrival of a large number of recruits, conscripts and re-enlisted men from all the Southern States.

### Jottings.

If the color of Jeff. Davis' skin, says Prentice, were to strike in, his soul would be white. If the color of soul were to strike out, his skin would be black.

A Miss Cornelia Hill, who died in Monroe, Connecticut, last week, was born, married and died on the same day of the month and the same month in the year. A remarkable coincidence.

Mrs. Lott, the wife of John Lott, residing in Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, a few days since gave birth to four bouncing boys. Less than eleven months ago she gave birth to twins.

The young lady to be raffled for at the Sanitary Fair at Troy, proves to be one of the creations and contributions of Palmer, the sculptor. The drawing takes place on the 6th of April.

General Butler has appointed commissioners in Norfolk to take care of the poor in that city. All the destitute people are to be usefully employed and paid.

St. Patrick's Day at Richmoud passed without any recognition. Not a sprig of "shamrock" was visible, and "*Erin go bragh* was mute."

The Irish serving maids are leaving New Redford in a body, many of them going to California. Result: The matrons are destitute of help, and have to do their own domestic work.

On Monday, an insane, crazy individual effected an entrance into the apartment of the President, at the White House, and attempted to harangue Mr. Lincoln upon the Presidency, claiming himself to have been elected President, in 1856. The guards on duty promptly arrested him.

Liebig, the illustrious chemist, says on the subject of the oidium in vines and the potato disease, that the cause is not in the atmosphere as many people supposed, but in want of vigor and an exhaustion of the soil, which defect may be remedied by the use of bone powder and ashes.

A case of starvation in the streets of London, is called by an English paper, death "from a morbid antipathy to the work house."

The history of the lady at Charleston who sat quietly knitting on her balcony while the shells from Gillmore's barteries were bursting over her head, has also had a large success in the French journals.

In Litchfield, Conn., there is the following inscription on an old tombstone: "Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary, wife of Dr. John Buel, Esq., she died Nov. 4, 1778, Ætat 90, having had 13 children, 101 grandchildren, 274 great grandchildren, 22 great great grandchildren, 410 total, 336 surviving."

The biggest city railroad project yet heard of is pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature. It proposes to run cars through fifty streets in Philadelphia—most of which have not a rail in them.

Butter is up to 65 cents a pound in Boston.

Only five slaves are left in Polk county, Missouri.

Glowing accounts are published of the silver in Nevada. It is stated that in a total of 12,588 feet of land, the value set upon each foot is from $400 to $16,000 only four parcels of thirty-seven being put down at less than $1,000 a foot, and most of it reaching a large figure. The 12,588 feet are valued at $25,342,666.

A gentleman in Dover, Mass., distinctly heard four or five loud explosions on the morning of the recent explosion of the powder mills in Bennington, Vt. The distance between the two places is two hundred and fifteen miles by an air line.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER.—Dr. Paul Swift, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, lately discovered that sulphuretted hydrogen, in carbon, forms a very explosive compound, it having blown a hole through a thick oaken bench, upon which the first experiment was tried.

The cabon being placed under a receiver, imbibes from 90 to 100 times its bulk of sulphuretted hydrogen, and becomes very explosive.

The Doctor, alluded to by Dr. Chase, of New York, is now pursuing a course of experiments which have thus far been eminently successful. They are confident of having found a substitute for gunpowder which can be manufactured at less than half the cost of the article now in use.

THE MECCA OIL WELLS.—The Warren (Pa.) *Chronicle* states that the excitement in Mecca consequent upon the indications of new discoveries of oil by deep boring, is as great at this time as it has ever been before. A well has been lately sunk to a depth of nearly a thousand feet, and those interested have been purchasing land and leasing largely. Within the last week, one company of men have purchased land to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and two other companies have purchased nearly as much. As some of these men have had large experience at Oil Creek, it is supposed that they know what they are about.

On Friday, when the rebels, under Forrest entered Paducah, the ex-Mayor of the city, John Sawner, an old and prominent citizen, was indisposed and confined to his room. Some of the rebel soldiery entered his house, when he began to expostulate with them upon the folly of making a raid upon the town. They became exasperated at him, and, drawing their pistols, deliberately shot him dead.

The salt well at Jackson, Michigan, has reached the Onondaga group at a depth of eighteen hundred feet, and the brine is found to be 80 degrees in strength. This rock is supposed to be about one hundred and sixty feet thick. The brine rises nearly to the surface of the well, and is as pure and strong as the best found at Saginaw. The well will be nineteen hundred and thirty feet deep when completed. Two strata of petroleum oil rocks have been penetrated, and a well is now being sunk for oil.

### Naval Matters.

The Secretary of the Navy has given the command of the great iron-clad Puritan, now in course of completion at Greenpoint, N. Y., and sister ship to the Dictator, to Com. Radford. This is the most exalted command at the disposal of the Navy Department. The Puritan has twice the offensive power of the Dictator, and will have four enormous guns, instead of two. Com. Radford has been the commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some years. He entered the service on a Missouri appointment on the 1st of April, 1825, and has consequently been in the Navy nearly forty years. He was thirteen years at sea, having last been captain of the steam-ship Dacotah. He was schoolmate of Admiral Dahlgren, Commodores Rowan and Rogers, Captains Meade, Drayton and others.

The Puritan is rapidly preparing for her trip to Europe. The inner shell of the turret is now being dragged along the wharf, from the house where it was built to its place on board the vessel. It is slid along by increased ways by means of an immense pully-block, the rope being wound on a windlass by horse-power. The turret rests stationary on its ways till the rope is stretched to a certain tension, when it slips forward a foot or more at a step. This interior shell is formed of four plates, each one inch thick. When it is in place on the vessel, it is to be surrounded from top to bottom by hoops, each five inches thick and eleven inches wide; these hoops being formed in quarter sections, so that four pieces reach round the turret. These hoops are not pierced by bolt-holes, but are held in place by the outer shell of the turret, which is six inches thick, built up of plates each seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. This outer shell is to be put together just above the turret, and then lowered in its place with the aid of hydrulic presses.

### Political.

The Union Convention of Milwaukee for choosing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, met at Madison, at twelve o'clock, Ex-Governor Salmon, President. Among the delegates chosen are Ex Governor Salmon, Ex-Governor Randall, and J. P. Potter. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing President Lincoln and favoring his nomination. Perfect concord and harmonious feeling existed throughout. The delegates are unanimous for Lincoln.

The German Union Club, of Philadelphia held a meeting on Friday last, and after adopting a platform, passed a series of resolutions, of which the following is the concluding one:

*Resolved*, That we enter our solemn protest against the mischievous plots of those of our fellow-citizens who declare their determination not to submit to the decision of the National Union Convention at Baltimore, unless a certain candidate be nominated, believing that such a course can only result in the destruction of the great Union party, and lead to a victory of the opponents of progress and liberty.

### A Home for the Friendless.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Your idea of a "Home" for the Newsboys is a good one; but is it not susceptible of expansion so as to include all homeless children? Such an institution, wisely conducted, might be the means of saving many from ruin in this world, as well as in that which is to come.

I propose that a building be leased in some convenient location, comfortably fitted up with kitchen, dining room, reading room and beds, open to all who would apply at certain fixed hours, for breakfast, dinner and supper, which should consist of plain, substantial food, well cooked. The house should be kept open all night, for the reception of wanderers. A necessary adjunct of the establishment should be a bath room, with at least a dozen bath tubs in separate boxes.

For all these conveniences a small sum, say one half of the estimated cost, should be charged, the balance made up by voluntary contributions. A savings arrangement might be connected with it, and several other matters, as time and experience would decide to be proper.

You can put my name down as a subscriber to the enterprise, and when you have twenty names, send us, *privately* a notice of a meeting for consultation. SENEX.

[Persons desirous of contributing can leave their names, in accordance with the above suggestions, at the office of the *Commercial*.]

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY.
March 28th, 1864.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—Notice is hereby given, that all GAS furnished after the first of April, 1864, will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per thousand cubic feet, nett cash, with the addition of the United States revenue tax.
mh29:4t JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c. in this city
OTTO HELMOLD, 98 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. [dec2:1y

BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oct2 B. C. & J. H. SAWYER

### MARRIED:

CHILDS—ACHESON—On Thursday, March 31st, at the residence of the bride's father, Washington, Pa., by the Rev. J. I. Brownson, D. D., Dr. W. R. CHILDS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MARY ACHESON. No cards.

FREEDOM, FREE SPEECH,
FREE MEN, AND FREMONT.

The citizens of Allegheny county friendly to the election of

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT

To the next Presidency, are requested to meet at WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Fremont Club, and make preparations for the ensuing campaign.
☞ Distinguished Speakers will be in attendance. apl

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,

Have removed their office to north-west corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, where they will continue to transact a general Banking Business. apl:1w

REMOVAL.—I have removed my office to
NO. 55 MARKET STREET,
Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.
apl:1w JAMES O'CONNOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Girard Fire Insurance Company has removed its office from Bagaley's Building, corner of Market and Water streets, to
NO. 55 MARKET STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Holmes & Sons' Banking House.
apl:1w R. D. THOMPSON, Agent.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. & JAS. SCHOONMAKER, under the style of the "Pittsburg White Lead Co.," has this day been dissolved. All persons indebted to said partnership are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, by whom the indebtedness of the said firm will be paid.
&c. R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864. apl:1w

LAW OFFICE & CLAIM AGENCY,
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and all Military Claims collected promptly. apl

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN
RAILROAD.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. L. Crawford, | Samuel M. Kier, |
| S. Q. Brown, | J. Zeigler, |
| Wm. Dilworth, jr., | G. W. Cass, |
| William Stewart, | J. C. Murray, |
| J. C. Shaw, | George C. Reis, |
| Robert Ashworth, | Josiah King, |
| James Bleakley, | Springer Harbaugh, |
| J. H. Robinson, | J. W. Blanchard, |
| James K. Kerr, | J. H. Smith, |
| David Cooney, | F. D. Kennear. |

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 80 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the sacnd floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

JOHN McCLAREN,
ATTORNEY,
Office No. 74, Grant Street,
(*One Door Below Diamond Street,*)
mh31-1w PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES.—
120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60 " P. R. do;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " Oolong Teas;
3 5 boxes Tobacco, 8's, 10's and Navy;
800 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enamelled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh3:tf

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for sale at the
NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF
SLATER & SOUTH,
54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7:tf

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—300 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No. 67 Wood Street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE.—The Seventh Session of this Institution will open on MONDAY, April 4th, and continue twelve weeks, closing Friday, June 20th. For particulars call at the Institute Rooms, where the Principal may be seen, daily, from 2 till 5 o'clock p. m., or address, for circular,
apl:1w Rev. W. S. GRAY, Box 755, Pitt'gh.

AS REQUIRED BY AN ACT of ASSEMBLY, notice is hereby given that ANDREW LONG has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1864. apl:10d

TO THE MECHANICS, MINERS AND WORKINGMEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO: I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Fair, for the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy, to ask you to give the proceeds of one day's labor, in your ordinary avocations, to this Fair; and the appeal is made in the confident hope of a generous response. One day's work in the year will not be hard for each man to give, and yet the aggregate sum produced will be a splendid testimonial of your sympathy with the noble soldiers of the Union, who are so freely giving every day, and their lives for the glorious cause.

None but those who have seen the operations of the United States Sanitary Commission on the field and in the hospital, can tell how great the benefit it works out for the soldiers; and even the soldiers themselves, while their lives are being saved by the Commission often do not know whence the aid comes.

If any one supposes that the workingman or the poor man has any less real stake in this struggle for liberty and union than the manufacturer, merchant or land owner, he is in error.

The poor men or his sons may become rich, the rich man and his sons may become poor; whether rich or poor, the blessings of the Free Institutions watered in their planting by the blood of Revolutionary martyrs, and cultivated to their present perfection by the wise statesmen of the Republic, belong to all; and for ourselves and our posterity "*must and shall be preserved.*" Some of us must fight—others must work—and among all the modes by which we who are at home can labor for the holy cause, there is none more effective than to aid the sick and wounded soldiers. Every life saved, is a man given to his country, and leaves one man at home, who would otherwise be needed to fill his place.

Every gift to help the wounded patriot, is a gift to God and the cause of freedom, and He who came to heal the sick and "to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the breaking of chains to them that are bound," promises a reward for the imitation of His works.

God, patriotism, humanity—the holiest and noblest moving springs of human action—call upon us to help the Soldiers of the Union. Let every man respond, and let the noble workmen in iron and coal, to whom our country owes so much of her prosperity, take the lead in the patriotic effort.

It is requested that each mill, foundry, mine, or workshop will appoint its own committee to obtain the subscriptions and see that the sum is paid to N. HOLMES, Treasurer of the Fair, by whom acknowledgments will be made in the newspapers and by letter.
FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Chairman Executive Committee.

GROCERS' MEETING.—The Retail Grocers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and surrounding districts are requested to meet at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Fourth st., Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to assist in the approaching Sanitary Fair. JOHN A. RENSHAW.
mh3:1td JAMES TONTOTH.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRESS.—The following gentlemen, appointed by the Executive Committee of the approaching Sanitary Fair, are requested to meet at the GAZETTE EDITORIAL ROOMS, on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 10½ o'clock, a. m.
*Committee of the Press*—Charles McKnight, J. Heron Foster, C. D. Brigham, J. P. Barr, Rev. Mr. Allison, Rev. S. H. Nesbit, Rev. Dr. Keogh, J. G. Backofen, Rev. Dr. Kerr, C. F. Bauer, W. Neeb, Rudolf Koenig, J. F. Zoller.
mh31 S. RIDDLE, Chairman.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the "Excelsior Rock Oil Company, of Virginia," are hereby notified to call at 177 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and pay the assessments due, on or before the 15th of April next, otherwise the stock of all delinquents will be forfeited. By order of the Directors.
mh31:3t J. M. SNOWDEN, Treas.

PITTS'GH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.)
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next.
mh18:2w W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

## CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mr14:tc.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULTZ, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja28:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO BOYS, about 17 years of age, to learn the BAKING TRADE. Apply at No. 81 Liberty street. (mh30) J. W. HANNAH.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,
OF
PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES,
and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued
ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,
and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,
the Boroughs of

| | |
|---|---|
| Manchester, | South Pittsburgh, |
| Duquesne, | Monongahela, |
| Lawrenceville, | Sligo, |
| East Birmingham, | West Pittsburgh, |
| Birmingham, | Sharpsburg, |

AND THE VILLAGES OF

| | |
|---|---|
| East Liberty, | Mt. Washington, |
| Oakland, | Temperanceville. |

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

**Pennsylvania Central.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thro Acm'n.... | 6:30 a m | Balto Exp's.... | 12:50 p m |
| Thro Mail..... | 2:50 a m | Phila do ..... | 1:20 p m |
| Thro Exp'ss.... | 4:25 p m | Fast Line..... | 1:30 a m |
| Fast Line..... | 8:35 p m | Thro Mail..... | 1:00 a m |
| Joh'n Acm'n... | 3:00 p m | Joh'n Acm'n... | 10:05 a m |
| 1st Wall stn.... | 6:30 a m | 1st Wall stn.... | 8:15 a m |
| 2d do ..... | 11:40 a m | 2d do ..... | 8:35 a m |
| 3d do ..... | 2:50 p m | 3d do ..... | 1:55 p m |
| 4th do ..... | 6:00 p m | 4th do ..... | 6:05 p m |

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line..... | 1:45 a m | Chicago Exp... | 2:20 a m |
| Express..... | 1:45 p m | Philla. do ... | 2:10 p m |
| Mail Train.... | 6:30 a m | Cin'ti do ... | 7:50 p m |
| All'ce Ac'm.... | 2:15 p m | Crest'e Mail... | 7:00 p m |

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9: 15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:00 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

**Pittsburgh and Connellsville.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 7:55 a m | Mail..... | 6:00 p m |
| Express..... | 3:00 p m | Express..... | 10:00 a m |
| 1st M'Keesp't. | 11:00 a m | 1st M'Keesp't. | 7:00 p m |
| 2d do | 6:15 p m | 2d do | 2.05 p m |
| Port Perry.... | 7:00 a m | Port Perry.... | 8:30 a m |
| Bradck's.... | 4:15 p m | Braddock's.... | 5:40 p m |

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

**Allegheny Valley.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail..... | 7:00 a m | Mail..... | 7:00 p m |
| Express..... | 3:00 p m | Express..... | 9:35 a m |
| Accom'n ..... | 4:00 p m | Accom'n ..... | 8:10 a m |

**Cleveland and Pittsburgh.**

| Departs. | | Arrives. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cin'ti..... | 1:45 a m | Mail..... | 3:50 p. m. |
| ..... | 1:45 p m | Cin. Ex'ss.... | 8:05 p. m. |
| Whee'g.. | 6:20 a m | Do. ..... | 2:10 a. m. |
| Steuben'v'l. | 3:00 a m | Steub'v. Ac.. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Clev'd... | 1:45 a m | | |
| do ... | 1:45 p m | | |

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### SANITARY FAIR BULLETIN.

Headquarters of the Executive Committee, No. 96 Water street, where the Secretary, Wm. D. McGowan, will be found at all times, and the Chairman every afternoon, until the opening of the Fair.

Headquarters of the Ladies' Committe, at the Sanitary Rooms, Burke's Building, Fourth street.

Printing required by the Sub-Committees will be ordered by the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Circulars and Blanks will be found at the Executive Committee Rooms.

ONE DAY'S LABOR.—It is the purpose of the Committee to appeal to Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia for one day's labor from every man who works. It will be a small sum from each, but the aggregate will be a splendid tribute of regard for the soldiers.

THE Board of Trade and Coal Exchange have kindly offered the use of their rooms, on Fourth street, for Trade meetings and meetings of the sub-committees.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF BOOKS.—The Committee on private libraries respectfully request such of their fellow citizens as are disposed to contribute books for sale at the approaching Fair, to forward them to Thomas Bakewell, No. 31 Wood street, or to Robert Finney, Eureka Insurance Company's office, Water street, Pittsburgh.

BUTLER COUNTY MOVING.—We observe that the citizens of several of the adjoining counties have commenced arrangements to have themselves represented at the approaching Fair. Butler county, we learn, has taken steps towards an organization for this purpose, by appointing a Central Committee, as follows: William Campbell, Chairman; Gen. J. N. Purviance, Secretary; Jas. Campbell, E. M'Junkin, Esq., I. J. Cummings and R. C. Heineman, under whose direction committees for each township will be organized, each committee consisting of five gentlemen and five ladies. It is confidently expected that each township of Butler county will do its duty in assisting to make the Butler county department of the fair worthy the pride of her citizens.

ADDITIONAL COMMITEES.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee, last evening, the following committees were appointed:

*Bakers and Confectioners.*—John Shepherd, Chairman; J. L. Hubbell, R. K. Blair, J. A. Miersch, P. Sheldecker, M. M'Ginley.

*Agricultural Societies and Live Stock.*—Moses Chess, Chairman; James Kelly, John Young, Jr., Joseph Henrici, Matthew Hall, Robt. Stewart, James M'Cully, J. T. F. Wright.

*Native Wines and Wine Growers.*—Dr. Hartmeyer, Augustus Hartjie, C. Zug, John Siefert, M. Doak, Rev. J. Knox, Jacob Henrici, J. S. Liggett, Dr. A. H. Gross.

Mr. A. D. Smith was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Coal, vice Mr. Brown, resigned.

The Executive Committee is very desirous to complete the list of sub-committees, and the gentlemen who have the matter in charge are requested to call the meetings of the different branches immediately.

The Executive Committee will meet every Monday and Thursday evening, at half past seven o'clock

**Subscribers** to the *Commercial*, who propose removing on the 1st of April will please leave notice at the counting room of the number and street of their new locations.

**Select Council** will meet to-night for the transaction of unfinished business.

**Excelsior Institute.**—The Seventh session of this popular school institution will commence on Monday next, and will continue for twelve weeks. For particulars address W. S. Gray.

**In the City.**—Captain J. W. Brinker, of the 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, now at Lookout Mountains, arrived at home on furlough yesterday. Captain Brinker was formerly assistant Provost Marshal of this department, and is an accomplished and energetic officer.

**Soon to be Launched.**—The gunboat Manayunk, now being constructed by Messrs. Snowden & Mason, in South Pittsburgh, will be ready for launching in a few days. The Umpqua, also being built by the same firm, is rapidly approaching completion.

**Iron-Clad Merchant Vessel.**—We learn that Messrs. Snowden & Mason have completed a contract for building an iron-clad merchant steamer for a company of Eastern capitalists. The keel will be laid as soon as the Manayunk is launched.

**Sent to the Field.**—A squad of new recruits, numbering upwards of one hundred, were sent to the Army of the Potomac yesterday evening, to join old regiments. A large number of young men of this city, recruited for the artillery service, will be sent forward this evening.

**A Tripartite Bridge.**—The supplement to the bill incorporating the Point Bridge Company, which passed the House on Wednesday, authorizes the Company to construct a bridge from the most convenient street in Allegheny city to connect with the Point bridge at or near the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers with thr Ohio river.

**County Fair Postponed.**—At the regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, held at their rooms on Wednesday, it was resolved not to hold an exhibition the coming Fall. The members intend devoting whatever means and time they can towards furthering the interest of the great Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

**Furniture at Auction.**—From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. J. W. Barker is about to sell his entire household furniture at auction. This is a rare chance for those in need of any thing in the furniture line; such furniture we venture to say was never before offered at auction. The sale will take plae at the residence of Mr. Barker, corner of South Common and Sandusky street, Allegheny, on Saturday morning, April 2d, at 9 o'clock.

**Kennedy's Bank Review** for April, contains an unusual number of new counterfeits. Some forty-two different frauds in the shape of imitations of paper and alterations of our currency, including greenbacks, have been foisted upon the public within a month, and no doubt, were it not for the timely issue of this publication the public would suffer almost incalculable loss. It is, therefore, a most useful work, almost indispensable to the counting-room.

**The Accident at McKeesport.**—The verdict of the Coroner's jury, empanelled to inquire into the manner of the death of three men killed at the coal works of A. D. Smith & Bro., in Mifflin township; found a verdict of death from accident. James Forgie, who was so severely injured by the accident, has been brought to Walters' surgical hospital for treatment. His injuries are chiefly to the left side of his body, and are of such a nature that it is feared he may not recover.

**Dismissed the Service.**—Among the dismissals for the week ending March 26th, is Lieutenant Wessentin, of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania, (Col. Lehman,) to date from February 27th, with loss of all pay and allowances, for leaving his picket post in advance in the night time, and going beyond the lines without cause with two of his men, and permitting them to drink liquor and drinking himself, firing his pistol to the alarm of the pickets and remaining absent until three o'clock in the morning in dereliction of his duty as an officer.

**Substitute Deserter Captured.**—A deserter, named Jacob Buch, was captured yesterday by Provost Marshal Kirker, of the Twenty-second District. It appears Buch entered the army as a substitute for Henry Crone, of Manchester, on the 21st of July, 1862, but managed to desert from camp on the 2d of August following. On Wednesday he presented himself at Capt. Kirker's office as a new recruit, and his first papers were made out. Yesterday, just as he was about being mustered in, he was recognised, and sent to the guard house as a deserter. He will be sent to his regiment, where he will be disposed of by court-martial.

**Police Intelligence.**—Daniel McCully was before Mayor Lowry yesterday morning, charged with beating his wife. The wife being unwilling to prosecute, Daniel was fined ten dollars and costs, upon payment of which he was discharged. Michael Dillon, John Pigeon and John Daily, charged with outrageous conduct at a tavern on Second street, were fined fifteen dollars each by the Mayor, which they paid and were discharged. Isaac Clarke and Tanney Cheatle were arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police, charged with attempting to steal a gold watch from a stranger going west, at the railroad depot. The parties were caught in the act, and were committed for trial,

**Contest at Jefferson College.**

A correspondent, writing under date of March 30th, furnishes us the following in relation to the annual contest between the Literary Societies at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, which took place on that day;

Having been present at the annual contest between the "Franklin" and "Philo" Literary Societies, of Jefferson College, which took place this afternoon, it may be interesting to your readers to learn what transpired there. From the year 1799 to the present time, this method of testing, from year to year, the relative merits of the rival societies has been quite an "institution" of the College, and an occasion of no little interest to the students, as well as to those who, for old associations' sake, love to return occasionally to visit their former haunts. But it is of the contest of to-day I am to speak.

By one' p. m., the Providence Hall was just about as full as a street car on a holiday, and after some excellent music from the Middletown Brass Band, the exercises were introduced in an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, President of the College.

First in order were the declamations, delivered by Frank H. Carson, of Canonsburg, for the Philo, and J. W. Donman, also of Canonsburg, for the Franklin Society. Both these young gentlemen are worthy of mention; their pieces were judiciously selected and well delivered. The latter received the honor.

Then came the essays. S. D. Jennings, of Moon, Pa., (Franklin) read an essay on "The Beautiful in Art," and was followed by George C. Gormly, of Bucurus, Ohio, (Philo) taking for his subject, "The Beautiful and Sublime." Mr. Gormly carried off the honor.

The original orations were next announced. W. H. Gill, of Allegheny city, representing the Franklin Society. Subject: "The Two Sights," and J. Gamble, of St. Louis, Mo., the Philo Society, whose subject was "The Ideal World." These gentlemen acquitted themselves with marked ability. Mr. Gill's manner was excellent; his voice, naturally good, has apparently been cultivated with care. Mr. Gamble is also a very pleasant speaker; the matter of his oration showed deep thought and careful preparation, and by the applause which greeted him at the close of his performance, he appeared to be a favorite of the audience. This honor was divided.

The subject for discussion, viz: "Is War Beneficial to the National Character," was argued in the affirmative, by A. S. Thompson, Newville, Pa., (Philo,) and in the negative, by T. H. Baird Patterson, Monongahela City, Pa., (Franklin.) The debate is considered the most important part of the Contest, and no doubt the gentlemen fully realized the responsibility imposed upon them by their respective societies, for they had evidently examined the subject in every possible light, and their performances did credit alike to themselves, and the societies they had the honor to represent. The Judges, wishing perhaps to give them both the honor, as they had done in respect to the oration, divided the Debate also.

Altogether the Contest passed off very pleasantly, and, considering the terrible condition of the turnpike roads, was well attended. M.

**Fifth Ward Bounty Fund.**

The following amounts have been paid in to Thomas Dickson, Treasurer, to March 31st:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fred Rommel | $ 50 | A M Keppell | $ 50 |
| Jas M McMillan | 50 | John Forbes | 40 |
| Edward Rawah | 50 | Wm Loeffler | 50 |
| Nicholas Reffer | 50 | Wm Harris | 50 |
| Benjamin Latton | 500 | Jacob Fox | 50 |
| John McCalley | 50 | Herman Muhlstein | 50 |
| Chas Glenn | 50 | Bernard Reis | 50 |
| Wm Hopkins | 50 | Welsh Sproul | 50 |
| F C Negley | 500 | Thos Dunn | 20 |
| John M'Clambridge | 100 | Jos Mitchell, jr | 50 |
| Wm Engel | 50 | G J Young | 100 |
| Henry A George | 50 | John Cooney | 10 |
| Peter Gemmer | 50 | Chas Knap | 2,000 |
| Alex Moore | 100 | M'Intosh, Hemp- & Co | 200 |
| John Gemmer | 50 | Zug & Painter | 500 |
| Peter Landeneke | 50 | Balman, Pahn & Co | 500 |
| Fred E Kremmer | 100 | John Graham | 50 |
| Thomas Booth | 50 | Joseph Kiegner | 50 |
| Adams & Austin | 50 | Joseph Schwer | 50 |
| Francis Felix | 50 | Mathew Mason | 50 |
| Alex Bradley | 900 | Jacob Brubaek | 50 |
| Saml Deacon | 50 | Henry Conrod | 25 |
| Jas Call | 25 | Nicholas Albert | 25 |
| Chas Felix | 50 | David Hill | 50 |
| Samuel Moore | 580 | Henry Krewel | 25 |
| John M'M King | 100 | John Otenweller | 25 |
| W M'Cully & Co | 25 | Frank Neff | 25 |
| Joseph Bakewell | 5 | Stephen Wolf | 50 |
| Chas Muhlstein | 50 | John A Reip | 25 |
| J H & F H Dierker | 100 | Sohn Rinehardt | 25 |
| G W Buehler | 50 | Am't prev rept'd | 11,602 |
| Dan'l W Taylor | 50 | | |
| Geo Melxner | 50 | | |
| Henry Gerding | 50 | Total | $39,187 |

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth ward, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the citizens of the Fifth ward are hereby tendered to the noble and patriotic persons who have come forward so promptly, and furnished the money (temporarily) to pay the soldiers that have been credited to the ward.

*Resolved*, That the above be published in the morning papers.

**Busy Time at the Recruiting Offices.**

Yesterday was a busy day at the several recruiting offices in the city, but particularly was it the case at the Girard House, the headquarters of Capt. Moorhead, mustering and disbursing officer. Unfortunately, the blank descriptive rolls gave out during the day, and several recruiting officers were unable to get through with their business. Upwards of sixty men were mustered in by Captain Moorhead, and nearly one hundred more men, whose first papers were made out, would have been had the descriptive rolls been at hand. They will be mustered in to-day, however, and be credited to the several districts for which they have been recruited. Capt. Clark, mustering officer of the third brigade, third division, Sixth corps, had a busy time at his temporary headquarters, Lafayette Hall, where he mustered in upwards of a hundred members of the 102d regiment—a majority of the number being credited to the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, and Fourth Ward, Allegheny. Altogether, about three hundred recruits were added to the army yesterday, through the several offices in this city.

An evening cotemporary announced yesterday that it had learned by private advices that Pennsylvania was only deficient some sixteen thousand on her quota under all the calls. We were unable to learn anything confirmatory of this intelligence, but if it should be true, there is every probability that the State will escape the draft. We have no doubt recruiting was as brisk during the week in the other districts of the State as it has been here, and the number of men recruited would near'y cover the deficiency above-named.

**The Old Folks' Concert.**—The concert by Father Sewall's Old Folks, at Concert Hall, last evening, attracted a large and fashionable audience. The performers were clad in elegant costumes of "ye olden time" cut, and made a very attractive appearance, as did also "Aunt Abigail" and "Cousin Jerry." The performances were very good as a whole, but the singing of some of the old style anthems was particularly excellent. "Strike the Symbals" and "New Jerusalem" were admirably sung, and received merited applause. Prof. Eames, the New England basso, is a beautiful singer, and his rendition of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" was well worth hearing. Father Sewall handles the musical baton with all dignity and grace, and his company seems well drilled under his direction. The concert was a great success, and we are glad to learn will be repeated this evening. The programme for to-night will embrace several new pieces, and promises to be even more attractive than that of last night.

**Salaries Increased.**—The Central Board of Education on Wednesday night increased the salaries of teachers as follows: Principal of High School $1,200; First assistant $1,05; Second $800; Third $500; Teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping $300; Teacher of Drawing $220; Janitor $400; Principals of Ward Schools $950; Grammar Teachers $400: Intermediate Teachers $350; Primary Teachers $300; Principal of Colored School $680; Assistant Teacher $300; Janitrix $100. A resolution was adopted making the salaries of all teachers having less than one year's experience in school teaching thirty dollars per annum less than those fixed by the resolution. A resolution was adopted authorizing the levy of a tax of five mills on county valuation for school purposes.

**Sick Pennsylvanians at Annapolis.**—Among the Pennsylvanians admitted to the general hospitals at Annapolis, Md., as patients from the flag-of-truce boat on the 24th inst., were the following: Sergeant Martin Highlands, Company E, 8th P. R. C.; John W. Bryson, Company A, 77th; Corporal James D. Graham, Company E, 139th; S. C. Bool, Company E, 83d; Chas. Hagena, Company I, 33d. First Lieutenant L. E. Brady, 14th Penna. cavalry, was admitted into the hospital for medical treatment last week, and H. Schreider, Company B, 74th Penna. was returned to duty.

**Criminal Court.**—Before Judges Sterritt and Brown. Yesterday Michael Carr plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence. George Marcellus plead guilty to a similar charge, and was likewise remanded. Oriando Bell was convicted of forcible entry and detainer, and a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made. Rebecca Trimmer was placed on trial for keeping a disorderly house, pending which Court adjourned.

**Ira B. McVay & Co.** have removed their banking house to the north-west corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets. This location will be a great convenience to merchants and business men up town, and they will no doubt show their appreciation of these gentleman's consideration of their wants by opening an account with them. The members of the firm are men of integrity, wealth and large experience.

**Timely Notice.**—Prosecutors of suits now in the hands of the District Attorney should attend Court promptly, otherwise they will be put to considerable trouble and expense. All parties having business with the Criminal Court should make it convenient to attend punctually.

**Thanks.**—Hon. A. Slack will accept our thanks for a copy of the annual report of Adjutant General Russell, for the year 1863.

**Public Amusements.**

THEATER.—Yankee Locke will to-night present three attractive pieces for his benefit. He will have a crowded house. See advertisement.

THE BOHEMIAN TROUPE.—Masonic Hall was crowded last night, and the performances of the Woodroffe Brothers were much admired. All the beautiful glassware made each evening by the troupe is distributed among the audience.

**"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.**—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

**Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines,** for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATFORT,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

## QUARTERMASTER IN TROUBLE.

## SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY

## TRANSFER OF TROOPS TO THE NAVY.

*Special Dispatch to the Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864.

**Quartermaster in Trouble.**

A New Yorker named Levy, formerly Assistant Quartermaster, and dismissed by sentence of court martial for signing false certificates, was recently reappointed Quartermaster by the President, on the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, without the knowledge of the War Department. Levy was duly confirmed by the Senate, but it was immediately reconsidered upon the discovery of his antecedents. His friends in New York, who constitute a very influential portion of the Jewish population there, are making their utmost efforts to secure his reinstatement.

**No Passes.**

No passes are now issued to the Army of the Potomac.

**Special Treasury Agents.**

A report from the Treasury Department shows forty-seven special agents, twenty-seven being appointed under the act for the collection of abandoned property in rebel States. Seventeen draw an annual salary not exceeding $5,000, and twenty-two get five dollars a day and ten cents mileage.

**Marines for Cairo.**

A company of marines left the barracks here to-day, for service at Cairo.

**From the Army to the Navy.**

The President has issued peremptory orders for the immediate transfer of ten thousand seamen from the army to the navy. One thousand negroes are promised to be transferred in two days.

## FROM CAIRO.

## Forrest's Men Still About Mayfield.

## A Rebel Regiment on Furlough.

## Arrest of a Provost Marshal for Malfeasance in Office.

## MRS. HANNAH ALIVE AND IN REBEL CUSTODY,

CAIRO, March 31.

The steamer Platte Valley arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing Memphis dates to Tuesday, but no news of importance. All was quiet along the river. Some considerable Confederate force is reported still in the vicinity of Mayfield, but they are probably a portion of Forrest's forloughed men. One entire rebel regiment is said to have furloughed themselves thereabouts, day before yesterday, and refused to march until they had visited their families and relatives. They may have to remain North longer than their leader could desire. Some of them had the impudence to issue passes to citizens to go through their picket lines. The railroad is reported to be badly injured between Columbus and Union City, all the bridges having been burned, and the track torn up. Last evening General Brayman sent an order to Columbus, for the arrest of E. H. Williams Captain and Provost Marshal, Asa Williams Ira W. Buell and Lieut. Throop, acting lately as a Deputy Provost Marshal. They are charged generally with malfeasance in office, and engaging in smuggling operations. All of Captain Williams' property and effects have been seized, and the Captain sent to Memphis for examination. The remainder are held in custody at Columbus, it not having been decided what disposition will be made of their cases. Williams had many enemies from having once been engaged in the detective business, and possibly their arrest may turn out to have been prompted by some interested parties. A thorough examination will show their innocence or guilt—this they will soon have.

**All Quiet at Paducah.**

The steamer Armada arrived from Paducah this evening. Her officers report all quiet in the neighborhood of the late contest. W.

## From Chattanooga.

## CONSULTATION OF GENERALS.

## Destruction of New Liberty, Ky.

## Eighteen Families Rendered Homeless.

## $150,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, March 31.

The *Gazette's* Chattanooga dispatch says that Generals Ssrman, Granger, M'Pherson, Sheridan and Barry arrived at Chattanooga on the 28th, and were in council all day, at General Thomas' headquarters. All is quiet at Ringgold. Generals Granger and Sheridan went to Knoxville on the 29th.

The *Enquirer* has the particulars of a fire at New Liberty, Kentucky, the entire business portion of the town is destroyed, and eighteen families are rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

## FROM PADUCAH.

## IMPORTANT REBEL MOVEMENT

## Rebel Gen. Faulkner joins Forrest

## Their Estimated Force from 8,000 to 12,000 Men.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 31, via Cairo.—A person who has just arrived from Mayfield, reports at these headquarters that the rebel General Faulkner has joined his force with that of Forrest, and that the combined command is located in the vicinity of Mayfield, and to number from eight to twelve thousand. No demonstration as yet.

## FROM KNOXVILLE.

## 1,100 Rebel Deserters Arrived.

## Longstreet's Movements.

## Col. Woolford Dismissed the Service.

## REBEL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE

**DISPATCH FROM PARSON BROWNLOW**

## KNOXVILLE IMPREGNABLE

KNOXVILLE, March 28.—About 60 rebel deserters came into our lines during the past week, making the total number of over 1100 for the past month. They state that all of Longstreet's baggage has been sent back towards Richmond, and that his whole force is under marching orders.

Last night a party of forty guerrillas captured a Mr. Foster, of Blunt county, and carried him off in the direction of Marysville.

Col. Woolford left here on Saturday. He has been summarily dismissed from the service by the President.

KNOXVILLE, March 31.—The rebels, after destroying trestle at Balls Gap, fell back beyond Greenville. They took up the wagon and railroad bridge across Lick Creek, and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph wire. Deserters continue coming in, and report large numbers trying to make their way into the Union lines.

Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Knoxville: "Gen. Sherman left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front. All quiet at Mossy Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we can hold it against all Lee's army. Longstreet's forces are at Watuga, more than 100 miles east of here. A force of cavalry remains at Bull Gap to protect the retreat. I am still of the opinion that the rebels are intending forthwith to make a raid into Kentucky."

## FROM ST. LOUI .

**St. Louis Market.**

COTTON.—Dull. 62c for low middling. Receipts, 115 bales.

FLOUR.—Active with an improved tendency. Single Extra $6 25; Double Extra $7 00@7 75.

WHEAT.—$1 40@1 43½ for prime; $1 45@1 48 for choice.

CORN.—Dull at 92c@1 02.

OATS.—Slow at 86@90c.

## The Copperhead Riot in Illinois.

## The Insurgents Threaten Charleston and Mattoon.

## Troops Ordered from Chicago and Indianapolis.

## General Heintzleman Expected at Mattoon.

## THE INSURGENTS IN GREAT FORCE.

MATTOON, March 30.—On the receipt of the news of the riot at Charleston, 250 men of the 5th Illinois regiment, rendezvousing here, went to that place. The rioters having left before the troops arrived, pursuit was made and thirty prisoners were taken and brought here.

The Copperheads in the adjoining counties commenced mustering their forces with the avowed intention of rescuing the prisoners. Reports from different sources say that the rioters are from one thousand to fifteen hundred strong, and will attack the place to-night. Every precaution is being taken to give them a warm reception. It is believed that with the united efforts of the citizens and soldiers still here, the place can be held against the rioters until the arrival of reinforcements.

MATTOON, March 30, 11 A. M.—The insurgents are said to be threatening both Charleston and Mattoon.

A reconnoissance made last night found them fortified twelve miles from Charleston.

Colonel True, in command of the post, has received authentic information that they are in force at Copperas Mills, ten miles south, and at a place eight miles west of Mattoon.

Colonel Vahes, Provost Marshal General, has arrived.

The 4th Illinois regiment have been ordered here from Camp Yates, and five hundred men have been ordered from Indianapolis.

General Heintzelman is expected here to-night.

Sheriff O'Hair has been joined at his rendezvous by the Sheriff of Edgar county, with a band of desperadoes.

A spy sent out by the insurgents was captured. He confessed there are large bands at the two places above mentioned, but refused to give further information.

The telegraph wires east and north of here have been cut.

A scout just returned reports a force of rebels fifteen hundred strong, three miles east of this place.

## FROM MONTREAL.

## Formation of the Canadian Ministry.

## THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

MONTREAL, March 31.—The Canadian Ministry has been formed. Sir E. D. Fache, is Premier, Receiver General and Minister of Militia; Mr. Cartier, Attorney General for Canada East; Mr. Gait, Financial Minister; Mr. Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. McGeer, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Langevin, Solicitor General for Canada East; Mr. Jno. A. McDonald, Attorney General for Canada East; Mr. Foley, Post Master General; Mr. Simpson, Provisional Secretary; Mr. Cookman, Solicitor General for Canada. The ministerial policy is stated to be the defence of the country, and the rendering effective of the military forces. Every effort is to be made to the readjustment of the canal tolls.

## FROM NEW YORK.

## Arrival of the Fulton from Port Royal.

## Naval Expedition up St. John's River.

## Capture of Rebel Steamer Hattie Birch.

## GENERAL HATCH RELIEVES GENERAL SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on the afternoon of the 27th inst., has arrived. The steamer edition of the *Palmetto Herald* contains the following: The steamer Continental, from Portland, with a portion of the 2d Maine cavalry regiment and horses on board put into Port Royal on the 26th, with the loss of fifty horses, and the remainder badly used up. The Continental was obliged to cut loose from the ship Frank Ball, also laden with men and horses, which vessel she was towing to New Orleans. The Continental is short of coal. Private M. Smith of company A, 2d Maine cavalry died on board, and was buried at sea on the 24th. The ship Frank Ball was considered safe and able to take care of herself.

The steamer Daniel Webster, with a portion of the 14th New Hampshire regiment, from New York for New Orleans, put into Port Royal on the 27th.

The Continental reports passing off Hatteras, large quantities of wrecked stuff, new chairs, furniture, &c., supposed from the wreck of some steamer.

The steamer Cosmopolitan arrived at Hilton Head on the 27th, from Florida, reports that a naval expedition up the St. Johns river had captured the rebel steamer Hattie Birch, with 100 bales of cotton, rice, tobacco, &c. It is stated that a large amount of these articles are secreted up the creeks.

Brig. General Hatch, has gone to Jacksonville to relieve General Seymore, who returns to Hilton Head. The rebels are reported to have withdrawn a portion of their forces from Jacksonville.

The court martial of General Gordon was progressing.

The steamer Dudly Buck, from New Orleans, bound for New York, has put into Port Royal.

Several British officers are on a visit to General Gilmore's department.

L. A. McCrea has been sentenced to jail and fined five hundred dollars, for selling liquor to soldiers. After the expiration of the sentence, he is to be expelled from the department.

**Probable Loss of Steamer Thos. A. Scott.**

## GOLD REPORT.

## Report of Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 31.—It is feared that the U. S. steamer Thomas A. Scott, from New Orleans, has been lost off Cape Hatteras. She was towed there by the steamer McClellan and let go on the 22d, in a gale. The Continental which arrived at Port Royal, reports that she fell in on the 25th, off Hatteras, with a large quantity of drift wood, including new furniture.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Gold closed this evening at 1 66c. The receipts for duties at the Custom House to day, amounted to one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, including one hundred and ten thousand in gold and certificates. The demand for money at the close was brisk, at seven per cent.

**New York Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, March 31, 1864.

Stocks dull.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & R I | 125¼ | Chicago & Quincy | 45¼ |
| Cumberland pr'fd | 83½ | Mich Cent | 147½ |
| Illinois Cen. Scrip | 147 | Harlem | 125 |
| Mich Southern | 117¾ | Clev & Pitts | 125½ |
| N. Y. Central | 142¾ | Pitts & Ft Wayne | 143 |
| Reading | 152¼ | Toledo & Wabash | 70 |
| Hudson River | 161 | Chicago & N. W. | 67⅞ |
| Canton Co | 70 | 1 year certificates | 90⅝ |
| Erie R. R. | 124¾ | 5-20s | 110 |
| Galena & Chicago | 125¼ | Clev & Toledo | 149¼ |

[By Telegraph.]

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, March 31, 1864.

COTTON—Without material change; middling uplands, 75@76c.

FLOUR—Dull, and common grades 5c to 10c lower; extra State, $6 50@6 65; "R. H. O.," $7 20@7 25, the market closing heavy.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; sales of 500 bbls White Western at $1 85; Mixed Western at $1 68.

CORN—Dull and lower. Sales of 36,000 bush at $1 30@1 32.

PORK—Buoyant at $23 81@24.

LARD—Heavy and lower at 13@13⅜c.

WHISKY—Heavy at $1 00@1 03.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged. Sales of Crude, 31½@32½; Refined, 50@51.

## FROM CHICAGO.

*Special Dispatch to the Commercial.*

CHICAGO, March 31.

LIVE HOGS—Active and firm at $5 55@7 70, chiefly at $6 80@7 25.

BEEF CATTLE—Active and firm for prime, and 10@15c higher on medium grades; sales at $3 25@7 35.

PROVISIONS—Firm; sales mess pork at $22; prime mess pork, $20; bulk shoulders, 8½c; loose rough sides, 9½c; loose sweet pickled hams, 12½c.

LARD—Quiet; sales prime leaf at 12c.

WHISKY—Firm and active; sales at 94@95c, closing firm.

WHEAT—½c higher; sales No. 1 at $1 14@1 15½ and No. 2 at $1 09½@1 10½.

CORN—Old corn firm at 91½@92c for No. 1; sales new corn at 88½@89c for No. 1 and 82½@83½c for No. 2.

OATS—½c higher; sales No. 1 at 63½@64½c.

RYE—Steady at $1 01½.

BARLEY—Firm at $1 23½ for No. 2.

## PHILADELPHIA.

**Market Report.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

FLOUR—Little trade doing in any department; held firmly, but the demand is limited; sales 1,000 bbls at $6 75 for extra, and $7@7 25 for extra family. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

WHEAT—Very quiet; sales of Red at $1 67@1 70, and White at $1 80@1 95.

RYE—Steady at $1 27.

CORN—In fair request at $1 23@1 24 for Yellow.

OATS—Plenty at 94@96c.

SEEDS—Clover firm at $7 50; Timothy at $3, and Flax at $3 25@3 30.

PETROLEUM—Steady at 30@32c for Crude, 47@48½c for Refined in bond, and 57@58c for free.

WHISKY sells slowly at 10c,

## FROM LOUISVILLE.

## Forrest's Troops Leaving Kentucky.

## Rebels Concentrating at Pound Gap.

## RAID INTO HEART OF KENTUCKY.

## Camp Nelson Broken Up.

## STORES REMOVED TO NASHVILLE.

## NO APPREHENSIONS FROM FORREST.

**Longstreet Supposed to be Advancing.**

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—About one hundred rebels of Col. Forrest's force crossed the Cumberland river at Eddyville yesterday.

An officer, direct from East Kentucky, reports a large force of rebels concentrating at Pound Gap, under Buckner, with five days' rations and forage, and he thinks an extensive raid will be made into the very heart of Kentucky.

The rebel force which evacuated Bull's Gap several days since, has gone North, and will either join Longstreet in Virginia or effect a junction with Buckner.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—The Lexington *Observer* says: Camp Nelson, owing to the change of base for supplies, has been evacuated, and the military stores removed to Nashville. A rumor prevailed at Lexington, on Tuesday, that many of the buildings at Camp Nelson had been destroyed by fire, but this assertion is not credited.

The military authorities here have learned that of the rebels who crossed at Eddyville recently several have been captured, some gave themselves up under the amnesty proclamation, and the remainder scattered.

There is no further apprehension from Forrest's force.

Two or three hundred mounted rebels have appeared in Kentucky, this side of Pound Gap, supposed to be covering the advance of Longstreet's forces. Our troops are ready for them in whatever numbers they present themselves.

**Propeller in Distress.**

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steamer Fulton reports falling in with a propeller in distress, on Tuesday, night, but owing to a gale which was raging, was unable to lay by her all night with safety, but did so until the Fulton was nearly swamped. The propeller was a large two-masted vessel. Both of her engines were broken down, and she wished to be towed into some port.

**Troops for Charleston.**

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. March 30.—Col. Oakes, Assistant Provost Marshal General, started for Charleston last night and telegraphed to-day for the 41st Regiment, which left this afternoon. General Hentzleman has also been requested to send troops from Indianopolis. This indicates that the troubles in that quarter are of a serious character.

**SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS**

At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.

QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS
from 75c. to $1.50.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
18¾ and 25 cents.

MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.

MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,
in Pink, Blue and White,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh31

**DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!**

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have reduced of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge

# The Daily Commercial.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

| STOCKS. | Par | Val. | Last Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburgh | $ | 50 | $ 68 |
| Exchange Bank | | 50 | 68½ |
| Merchants' & Manufac. Bk | | 50 | 56½ |
| Mechanics' Bank | | 50 | 65½ |
| Allegheny Bank | | 50 | 57½ |
| Citizens' Bank | | 50 | 61@61½ |
| Iron City Bank | | 50 | 69 |
| Iron City Trust Co | | 50 | 54½ |
| Manchester Savings Bank | | 50 | 49½ |
| Monongahela Bridge | | | 27½ |
| Birmingham Gas Co | | — | 31¼ |
| Citizens' Insurance Co | | 50 | 60 |
| Western Insurance Co | | 42 | 53¾ |
| Eureka Insurance Co | | 50 | 46 |
| Mang. Insurance Co | | 32 | 32½ |
| Allegheny Valley R. R | | 50 | 14½ |
| Western Pennsylvania | | 50 | |
| Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R | | 50 | 9¾ |
| do interest bearing | | | 13 |
| Pittsburgh and Steubenville | | 50 | 13½ |
| Monongahela Nav. Co | | 50 | 47½ |
| Allegheny Insurance Co | | 25 | 27½ |
| Peoples Insurance Co | | 25 | 28½ |
| Pittsburgh Gas Co | | 50 | 86 |
| Mass Mining Co | $ | | 6 |
| Northwestern Mining Co | | 7 05 | 13 |
| Great Western " | | 1 00 | 4¼ |
| Dacotah " | | | 5 |
| Pitts. and Boston " | | 5 55 | 100 |
| National " | | 5 50 | 31 |
| North Cliff " | | 2 50 | 8¼ |
| Bay State " | | 1 25 | 25¼ |
| Central " | | 4 35 | 71 |
| Isle Royal " | | 16 10 | 29¼ |
| Minnesota " | | 3 50 | 86½ |
| Aztec " | | | 7 |
| BONDS. | | | |
| Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s | $ | | 80¼ |
| Pittsburgh 5s | | | 77 |
| Pitts. Municipal 6s | | | 95 |
| Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons | | | 96 |
| Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons | | | 90 |
| Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s | | | 81 |
| A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s | | | 105 |
| Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds | | | 90 |
| Allegheny City 4's | | | 67 |
| Pitts. and Steubv | | | |

MONEY is plenty at our different discount houses, and to be had at rates ranging from 7, 8 and 10 per cent. The demand for loans, however, is light. Exchange is only moderately brisk. Bankable funds still continue scarce, with a slight improvement on last week. Currency is about sufficient for the demand. Coupons are very unsettled—the unstable condition of the New York gold market renders the purchasing of the May Coupons an uncertain business. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks the Secretary of the Treasury has made a decided hit in the issue of the "gold certificates." It says: A shadow has fallen on the path of the gold gamblers, and the delicate beam of the gold market responds. It is what the gold sharks have been aiming to avert, and which indeed Congress weakly, if not corruptly, came near preventing, and which, perhaps, some of them with pockets stuffed with fees, thought they had shut off, in the form of the bill as finally passed. But the Secretary of the Treasury is now the Ursa Major of the gold market, and his very first stroke has sent the price of gold down five cents. And this is how this is done. He will sell no gold. The drafters on the bill cunningly thought they had barred that. But this he will do. He will sell gold certificates, which will be as available as the pure coin itself "at the receipt of customs." To pay duties on imports at New York alone, a quarter of a million dollars in gold is called for daily. The Treasury has gold enough and can go on for months without taking in another dollar in coin. This demand for gold to pay duties has kept the market up. Secretary Chase will now undersell all the gold dealers. Importers will buy certificates of him rather than in the shaving shops whose occupation will be gone, when the demand for gold to pay duties shall exist no longer. Secretary Chase can undersell the gold gamblers and intercept their market for twenty millions, and be all the while in receipt of a steady influx of greenbacks to pay the boys in blue. It is a master stroke, and the gold gamblers have been outwitted very handsomely.

—The New York *World* says; The number of new mining undertakings being brought upon the market renders it necessary for the protection of the public, and also for the advantage of sound *bona fide* mineral property, that some efficient means shall be taken to investigate thoroughly and report upon all that are offered on the market. No board, no brokers, nor, indeed, any firm that has any regard for its reputation, ought to be parties to the sale of worthless, unproductive, or over estimated mining property, brought out merely for stock-jobbing purposes. The avidity with which our riches capitalists seek investments in really good mines renders it more than ever necessary to throw out all worthless or bogus concers, in order that the confidence of the public may not be abused.

—For the satisfaction of many parties here interested in mining shares, we publish the latest New York prices:

| | Off'd. | Ask'd | | Off'd. | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aztec Copper | 7 | — | Lafay'e Cop | 1½ | 2 |
| Bedford Cop | 3½ | 3¾ | Lancaster L'd | ⅓ | 1 |
| Bohemian C'r | 9 | 13 | Man'nC'r AP) | 6¾ | 7½ |
| Boston Cop | — | — | Mandan Cop | 6 | 7 |
| Bucks Co. L'd | 1 | 1⅝ | Minnesota C'r | | |
| Caledonia Cop | 8 | 10 | Montana Cop | 10 | 10½ |
| Canada Cop | 9 | 11 | Montana Gold | ⅝ | ¾ |
| Clute Lead | — | 2¼ | National Cop | — | — |
| Copake Iron | — | — | N York Cop | ½ | 1⅝ |
| Carp Lake C'r | 4½ | 4⅝ | P J Cons'd C'r | — | 6¾ |
| Central Cop | 14 | 15 | Phenix Cop | ¾ | 9⅝ |
| Colum. Iron | 13¾ | 13½ | N Y & N S Gold | 1½ | |
| Erie Lead | — | — | Ootonagon C'r | 4½ | 5 |
| Everg'n B. C'r | 19 | 20 | Ogima Copper | 7½ | 7½ |
| Everett Cop | — | — | Provid'e Cop | 1¾ | 2¾ |
| Excelsia Cop | 2¾ | 2½ | Pittsburg B'd | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Flint s'd R C'r | 11½ | 13 | Quartz H'l G'd | — | — |
| Franconia C'r | — | 2 | Quincy Cop | .95 | 97 |
| Gr'd Po'e Cop | 30 | 40 | Reliance Cop | — | 5 |
| Hilton Cop | 6¾ | 7 | Rock'd C (AP) | 17 | — |
| Hancock Cop | — | — | Saginaw Salt | | |
| Hamilton C'r | 9 | 9¼ | S Mim'l Cop | — | 22 |
| Huron Copper | — | — | Superior Cop | — | 13 |
| Ind'a (AP) Cop | 6¾ | 8 | Sussex Lead | ¾ | 1¼ |
| Isle Roy'e C'r | 27 | 29¼ | Teal L'e Iron | 9 | 10¼ |
| Knowlton C'r | 11 | 12 | Vermont Cop | 2 | 3½ |

—At Boston, on Wednesday, copper stocks were steady. Central closed at 70, Columbian at 12, Franklin at 54¾, Hancock at 13¾, Huron at 41¾, Isle Royale at 28¾, Mesnard at 12¼, Minnesota at 86, Pewabic at 58, Pittsburgh at 97, Quincy at 95½, Rockland at 18, Superior at 10½.

Recent letters received from the agent of the French Creek mine are highly encouraging to the stockholders. The vein is declared to be over twenty feet in width of rich ore, and the large increase in the demand for the ore to be such that the company will probably find it necessary to apply additional steam power for hoisting it out of the mine.

The Banner Mine, Lake Superior, in its report, recently issued, states that the total shipment of the season, including the balance left over at the close of navigation of the previous year, was 2,712,142 lbs of mineral. The shipment was smelted at Detroit, and yielded 82.17 per cent., or 2,225,405 lbs of ingot copper.

| | |
|---|---|
| The gross earnings were | $824,504 |
| Total expenses were | 456,602 |
| Leaving as profit | $367,902 |

Out of which two dividends of six dollars each per share, or $240,000, have been declared, leaving in the treasury a working cash capital of about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

At the annual meeting of the Seneca Mining Company, held in this city yesterday, the following directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Horatio Bigelow, J. W. Clarke, and L. W. Clark, of Boston; R. H. Rickard, of Stamford, Conn.; and Charles H. Palmer, of Michigan.

The property of this company, consisting of two thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of mineral land, is situated in Keweenaw county, Michigan within three miles of the celebrated Cliff Mine, and less than two miles from the property of the Hope Copper Company. The office of the Company is to be removed to Boston.

The amount of copper taken out of the Carp Lake mine during the ten months of 1863 that the works were running was over fifty-five tons, forty-four tons of which were shipped, and the remainder was kept at the mine. A shaft of thirty feet depth is being sunk, proving all the way rich in pieces of copper of from one to ten pounds weight; taken from what miners term the gorge.

The stock of the Forrest Shepherd Mining Company is nearly all subscribed for. The shares are not likely to be put upon the Mining Board.

The Beaver Mining Company was organized in Boston a few days ago. It is a Lake Superior company, its property being located on the Eagle river and St Clair veins.

The Houghton (Michigan) *Gazette* says a large well-defined vein of silver lead has been discovered in section 29, township 51, range 28, demonstrating that there is a series of silver bearing veins extending from Presque Isle to Huron bay, a distance of full forty miles. Several companies have been organized for inspecting the region, and it is estimated that during the coming season $200, 00 will be expended in exploration.

The Hamilton extends its area and secures a new lode; and the Norwich, besides gaining an addition of $2,000 to its capital, has also the fair working of its vein, which dips into the Hamilton property.

Yesterday the stock was sold at 13¾ in Boston; to-day sales were made here at 14½, with considerable inquiry for the stock.

The produce of the National Copper mine for January was 35 tons 967 lbs.

The Hancock Copper Company produced in 1863, 72 tons 350 lbs of mineral, which yielded 71 11-12 per cent., or 102,822 lbs or 51 tons 1,822 lbs ingot copper. The ground stopped during the year produced an average yield of 424,88 lbs mineral per fathom, or 305.11 lbs ingot. The new lode recently discovered is seven feet in width, carrying good copper on the foot wall, under the hanging wall. The course of this vein to the eastward will bring it in contact with the celebrated conglomerate cut in driving within a length of 100 feet no less than seven or eight metalliferous veins and belts.

The stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Gold and Silver Mining Company has been all subscribed for, and there is considerable inquiry from those who did not get in before the books closed.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Mining Company, the accounts of the Company were adjusted, and we are informed by one of the officers that all known debts have been paid. Mr. Wm. S. Stewart was elected President in place of C. R. Moore, whose frequent absence from the city prevents his attention to the duties of the office. The purpose avowed by the officers is to resuscitate and work the lands, of which the Company have over seventy acres, under a liberal charter from the State of Connecticut. Some 15,000 shares sold, the prices advancing to 2½.

—The imports of foreign merchandise, the exports of produce and merchandise, and the shipments of specie, at the port of New York, from July 1st to date, compare as follows with former returns:

| | 1861-2. | 1862-3. | 1863-4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports mdse | $87,900,483 | $133,475,279 | $146,687,791 |
| Exp'ts prod'e | 120,11?,732 | 145,620,963 | 119,540,756 |
| Expt's specie | 9,852,308 | 46,577,014 | 39,198,902 |

The exports from New York, exclusive of specie, for the week ending March 28, compare as follows with former returns:

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $2,320,060 | $4,534,075 | $3,177,025 |
| Prev. reported | 30,286,080 | 47,129,265 | 36,791,200 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $32,606,140 | $51,663,340 | $38,968,225 |

—The following is a comparative view of the earning of some of the railroads:

| | Jan.'63. | Jan.'64 | Feb.'63 | Feb.'64 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terra Haute | $109,808 | $100,872 | $110,693 | $147,485 |
| Rock Island | 140,024 | 155,034 | 126,521 | 165,151 |
| Northwestern | 69,691 | 98,123 | 81,160 | |
| Pittsburgh | | | 115,100 | 167,600 |
| Erie | 285,005 | 985,857 | 852,725 | 839,909 |
| Galena | 132,517 | 138,757 | 121,160 | 173,099 |
| Hudson River | 458,358 | 501,231 | 425,017 | 472,240 |
| Illinois Central | 289,944 | 318,200 | 271,695 | 406,594 |
| Marietta & Cin | 38,203 | 56,540 | 53,773 | 77,873 |
| Mich Central | 242,073 | 252,455 | 245,857 | 278,848 |
| Mich Southern | 245,784 | 290,185 | 229,058 | 299,899 |
| Prairie du Chien | 64,150 | 102,748 | 76,132 | 115,135 |
| Ohio and Miss | 140,095 | 117,791 | 108,457 | 133,493 |
| Reading | 395,965 | 496,741 | 661,831 | |
| Fort Wayne | 337,350 | 290,676 | 396,589 | 451,335 |
| Tol. and Wabash | 80,321 | 79,735 | 91,071 | 95,842 |

—The weekly averages of the old banks of the city of New York on Saturday, March 28, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 19:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in loans | $1,142,926 |
| Decrease in specie | 634,038 |
| Decrease in circulation | 75,062 |
| Decrease in undrawn deposits | 1,572,071 |

—There is a fair demand for the Ten Forty 5 per cent. loans, the sales in Philadelphia within a few days having amounted to about three quarters of a million of dollars. The subscriptions at New York on Monday to this loan amounted to $470,550.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 1, 1864.

Business was not very active; that is, there were no very heavy transactions reportable. The fact is, dealers are in a quandary as to what course to pursue, as prices are steadily advancing for all descriptions of produce, with an active demand. The weather has changed for the better. Our rivers are both rising steadily, with an ample supply of water for all ordinary purposes. Our coal-boat men had a busy time of it yesterday. A portion of the boats that were ready left for the lower ports. Others will follow to-day. The particulars will be found in another part of this paper. The amount ready to go out has been estimated at two million bushels. Our report foots up to one million five hundred and thirty thousand bushels. On the Wharf we noticed a good deal of activity. A large number of steamers were busily engaged in receiving and discharging freights. The imports during the past two days have been large. The steamer Revenue left for Cincinnati yesterday, with a good trip. The Silver Cloud, No. 2 left for St. Louis with all the passengers and freight she could manage. The Bertha will leave for Nashville this day. The Leonidas is fast filling up for St Louis. The Nevada will have despatch for St. Louis. The Kenton is loading for St. Louis. The Damsel and Charmer are filling out their loads for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Julia will be found at the landing this morning, and will return to Zanesville on Saturday at 4. p. m.

Among the sales we note as follows:

HAY—The market was very firm, owing to light supplies. The prices ruled high. Sales 5 loads at the scales at $35 per ton.

BUTTER—The demand was fully up with the supply. Former prices were well maintained. Sales 7 bbls roll at 36c; 5 do choice at 40c; 2 do do at 36c. Firkin sold at lower figures.

EGGS—The market was dull and prices unsettled and declining. We note sales 5 bbls at 18c. A large lot would not bring these figures.

BACON—The market was very firm, with a good demand for smoked meat. The late advance has been sustained, and in some instances a further one demanded. The sales of parcels ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 bbls were numerous as follows: sales of 7,000 lbs shoulders at 10¾@10¾c; sales of 4,000 lbs sides at 12@12¼c; sales of 6,000 lbs plain hams at 14@14½c; sales of 8,000 lbs at 15@15½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market was dull and sales limited to small lots to meet the wants of the local trade. We never noticed less disposition to operate than at the present time, both buyers and sellers manifest a similar carelessness about operating; hence we have but few sales to notice. Among the sales were the following: 200 bbls Extra at $8 25@6 40; Extra Family, $8 75@7 25, whilst some dealers are holding certain brands higher.

GRAIN.—The business has been restricted to small sales, principally to meet the wants of the home market. Wheat was quite active. The sales were limited, and receipts likewise. We quote Red at $1 35; White at $1 35@1 38. Barley—Spring $1 20; Fall $1 30, the demand was limited. Corn—The receipts are increasing. Sales of 10 bu-h, new, at $1 10; Old $1 17@1 18 ₱ bushel. Oats—Sales of 400 bush at 78@80c. Rye—Nominal.

CHEESE—The market continues firm; with a good demand; we note sales 125 boxes, E. Dairy, 15@15½c; 200 boxes do, terms private.

GROCERIES—The market was firm and excited, with sales as follows: Coffee—Sales 50 sacks Rio, 40½@41c. Sugars—Sales 10 hhds Cuba, 15½@16c; 12 do Orleans, 16@16½c. "A" Coffee—10 bbls, 19½c. "B" Coffee—Sales 12 bbls, 19c. Crushed—Sales 20 bbls, 21c. Molasses—Sales 20 bbls, old, 75c; 10 do, new, 90c. Rice—Sales 20 tes at 10c.

FISH—The market was firm, with a good demand. Mackerel—Sales 50 bbls large No. 3, at $13; 50 bbls No. 2 Medium at $13; 25 bbls No. 3 Medium at $10. Herrings—Sales 25 bbls Labrador at $5 50. Cod—Sales 30 bbls Cape Ann, $7; Newfoundland, $7; White Fish—Sales 60 half bbls at $7 75@8.

POTATOES—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales of 200 bush at 90c@$1 00, as per quality.

WHISKY—The market remains unsettled, at 9@9½c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 1, 1864.

Business was inactive. The receipts of crude up to last evening were light, which prevented transactions. By the river, all that arrived up to five p. m., was only 1034 barrels to whom consigned will be found below. There is plenty to come, and we look for some heavy lots before the close of the week. The only Allegheny River boat in port, is the Advance, which left last evening for Oil City. The Urilda, Ida Reese, Cottage, LeClair and Echo, which may be looked for at any time. Our latest reports from Oil City represent the market as unsettled and high, holders demanding extravagant prices; matters will probably settle down during the next few days. The only transactions that came under our notice, were the following:

*Crude*—The nominal rates are 27@28c, packages included, and 22@23½c without packages Sales of 200 bbls at 22½c, barrels returned; 150 do at 22c; 50 do at 22c; 51 do at 22; 27 do at 22c, and 1,000 bbls, terms withheld. One lot of 72 bbls 42 gravity sold at 18c; 78 bbls do, same figures; sales of 250 bbls at 23¼c. Buyers were offering 27@27½c.

*Refined* was firm, but prices were nominal at —Bonded, 43@45c, as per quality; Free oil, prime quality, was generally held at 54@55c. A few hundred barrels was disposed of at these figures.

*Benzole*—The market was not so firm; sales of 51 bbls at 23c.

**Receipts of Oil per Allegheny River.**

Brewer, Burke & Co, 200 bbls; Pennock, Ball & Co. 607 do; J Maxwell, 27 do; J Gallagher, 90 do; Strickler & Baxter, 110 bbls; making a total of 1,034 barrels.

**Allegheny Valley Railroad.**—Standard Oil Co, 200 bbls benzine, for Philadelphia; Dilworth & Ewing, 173 bbls refined, New York.

**Pittsburgh Tobacco and Snuff Market**

The market was firm for all descriptions. Prices have steadily advanced, and have still an upward tendency. The following are the latest quotations:

SNUFFS—Scotch, ₱ lb, 50@55c; Copenhagen, 45@50c.

TOBACCO—Honey dew, 90@100c; spun roll, 68@73c; Congress 6@8s, 65@70c; double twist, 85@90c; fine pounds, 85@90c.

LEAF TOBACCO—The market continues firm, with a good demand for the various kinds; prices range from 14@30c ₱ lb, as per quality.

**Oil City Oil Report.**

MARCH 29, 1864.

The market continues lively with an advance in prices, and buyers plenty. But little oil has went forward by the river since our last report, and our wharves are at present comparatively bare. A large number of empty barrels have been received here, the greater portion of which have already been sent up the creek. We had considerable rain last night, and to-day the creek is in good low stage and is full of boats and barges going up. During the late rise in the Allegheny several thousand barrels of oil came down from Walnut Bond and Horse creek. This confirms the favorable reports that have come to us from that quarter. We have a rumor of a large flowing well being struck on the Gregg Farm, a short distance above the Sherman, but it needs confirmation. The price of oil lands is high up in the pictures—being equal to the figures, of the first great excitement in the early days of oildom. In the whippoorwill districts, land with not more than one-fourth as valuable for boring purposes, is selling at $100, and upwards per acre.

We have heard of sales at the well at $6,50 in bulk and at $9,50 at this point, barrels included.

We quote $6 as the ruling price at the wells. Prime new barrels $3, to $3.25, and second-hand $2,50 to $2,75. Freight to Pittsburgh nominal at 75 cents. Prospects of a good rise in the river.—*Monitor.*

**N. Y. Copper Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, March 29.

Sales of Mining Stocks as follows:

Lafayette 1¼, Manhattan 6¾, Ogima 7¼, do 7¾, Ontonagon 5, Eureka 2¼, Nashua 1⅞, Astor 6¾, Sussex Lead 1¼, Columbian 13¾, Newton 35, Hamilton 9¾, Reliance 5, French Creek 1¾, Norwich 9, Carp Lake 4½, Evergreen 19¼, do 19, Hilton 7, Knowlton Copper 11¾, Caledonian 6.

Mining stocks very firm at the Mining Board this morning, with an advance in Evergreen Bluff, Caledonian and Ogima Copper at Boston. Stocks are steady; Columbian 12, Franklin 54, Hancock 13¾, Huron 41¾, Isle Royale 28, Mesnard 12¾, Minnesota 86, Pewabic 58, Pittsburgh 95, Quincy 99, Rockland 18, Superior 10¾.

## The Third Sitting Run of Coal.

The present rise in our rivers will no doubt be hailed with delight by the citizens of Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, and Cairo, as it will enable them to supply themselves with that useful article termed "Black Diamonds." The amount to go forward this rise will not exceed two millions of bushels. We have taken some pains to give a correct list. The following is the result of our labor: Tow boats, 19; Barges, 141; Bushels of Coal, 1,443,000. If we can learn of any boats going out that are not named in this list, we will supply them at another time. The following comprises what have and will depart this week:

| FOR CINCINNATI. | Barges. | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|
| Tow Boats. | | |
| Lion | 7 | 85,000 |
| Lake Erie, No. 3 | 10 | 90,000 |
| Hercules | 7 | 70,000 |
| Snark | 10 | 90,000 |
| Whale | 10 | 90,000 |
| Coal Hill | 10 | 90,000 |
| | 54 | 515,000 |
| FOR MADISON AND LOUISVILLE. | | |
| Star | 9 | 90,000 |
| J. S. Cosgrove | 5 | 60,000 |
| Warner | 7 | 80,000 |
| Tom Reese | 7 | 60,000 |
| Petrel | 6 | 70,000 |
| Leopard | 8 | 80,000 |
| Dick Fulton No. 3 | 9 | 75,000 |
| Arab | 7 | 70,000 |
| Tigress | 7 | 75,000 |
| Wild Cat | 7 | 75,000 |
| Total | 70 | 135,000 |
| FOR CAIRO. | | |
| Alps | 7 | 80,000 |
| N. J. Higley | 5 | 50,000 |
| Ormsby | 5 | 65,000 |
| Total | 17 | 195,000 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | |
| For Cincinnati | 6 boats, | 54 barges, 515,000 |
| For Louisville | 10 " | 70 " 735 000 |
| For Cairo | 3 " | 17 " 195,000 |
| | 19 | 141 1,445,000 |

## PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

[REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

EAST LIBERTY, March 31, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. The unfavorable state of the weather was quite a drawback on trade gnerally. The high prices in the East excited our market to such an extent that the principal stock that arrived was forwarded East. Hence the cattle in this market to operate on was quite limited. Prices were a shade higher. The sales made will be found recorded below:

HOGS.—The receipts were moderately large. The sales were to a fair extent at a slight advance. The receipts at the Central Yards amounted to 251 car loads, divided as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Horses. | Mules. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 23 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| March 24 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| March 25 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| March 26 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| March 27 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| March 28 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| March 29 | 21 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Total for week | 107 | 68 | 33 | 35 | 8 |

CATTLE—The market was fine with an active demand. Drovers generally shipped East, preferring to take their chances there than to part with their stocks in this market. Hence the sales this week will be found to be limited, whilst the shipments were liberal. Prices were higher, especially for good cattle. Among the sales were the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Rice & Co. sold 100 head (light) at $4 12.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 25 head (light) at $6.
Myers & Bro. sold 100 head at $5 50@8.
" bought 75 head at $5 50@7.

Other sales were made at the same range of prices.

CATTLE SHIPPED EAST.

W Rice & Co. shipped 70 head East.
Myers & Bro. shipped 200 head to Baltimore.
Holmes & Pfiffer shipped 150 head East.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Holmes & Pfiffer sold 496 head at $8 25.
C R Ward sold 198 head at $8.
Gilchrist & Co. sold 498 head at $7 90.
" " sold 200 head at $8 30.
" " sold 106 head at $8 50.
Ward & Porter sold 188 head at $8.
E R Phillips sold 95 head at $8 45.
Bradin & Martin sold 110 head at $7 20.

HOGS SHIPPED EAST.

W M Tilden, shipped east 3,5000 head.
Holmn & Pfiffer, dd do 241 head.
C K Ward, do do do 1,400 head.

SHEEP.

The receipts were light, only amounting to 33 car loads. The views of buyers and sellers were too wide apart, hence we have not a single sale to report. The rates demanded by holders were $7 25—8 25 ₱ cwt; as buyers would not pay those figures, all that arrived was forwarded East.

**New York Oil Market.**

Oils—Are less sought after and are heavy. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 68@1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@1 25; Unbleached sperm at $1 82½@1 87½; Linseed at $1 56@1 60; No 1 Lard at $1 10@1 15; City Red at 73c; Olive at $2 10@2 12½ per gallon, and $6 25@6 37½ and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum 31½@32½c, here; Refined do at 60@63c free, and 51@53c in bond, per gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. Turner & Grieves notice thus: "The market has been in a feverish state all the week under review, but closes 1@2c higher than at the opening. Exporters, however, have not purchasing to any extent, so that the business doing is confined to a limited demand for home consumption and speculative transactions, in anticipation of a heavy tax to increase the revenue. At the date of writing Congress has taken no action upon the matter, and meanwhile our stocks of Refined are increasing. We quote Crude at 31½c for 47°@49° gravity and 32@32½c, for 42°@47°. Refined, in bond, quiet at 51@53c for prime high test straw tint; Prime White, Free Oil strong at 58c, for Straw; 60@61c for light Straw, and 62c for prime. A speculative inquiry also prevails for Naptha, but there is very little of good quality in stock." The following are the receipts, and the exports from New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | For the week. | Since Jan. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts of Petroleum, bbls | 3,777 | 137,450 |
| Exports of Petroleum, bbls | 5,581 | 96,410 |

**New York Weekly Coffee Circular.**

NEW YORK, March 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 23d of March, 1864 | 52,074 | bags |
| Rec'd since to date per Diana | 3,345 | " |
| add'l in hands of speculators | 2,850 | " |
| | 6,195 | bags |
| | 58,269 | bags |
| Sales for consumption estimated at | 34,957 | " |
| Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on 29th of March, 1864 | 23,312 | bags |
| Amount of Java Coffee, mats | 9,680 | " |
| " " G. bags | 1,297 | 10,977 bags |
| Amount of Maracaibo | 2,861 | " |
| " of Laguayra | 6,300 | " |
| Total mats and bags | 43,450 | bags |

Quotations.—Rio Prime, —@40c, 4 months; do Good —@39½c, do; do Fair, 39@39¼c do; do Ordinary, 38@38½c, do; do Fair to good cargoes, 38½@39c, do; Java, mats and bags, 45@48½c; do; Maracaibo, 38@40c, do; Laguayra, 38@38c, do; St. Domingo, 35@35½c.

Remarks.—The market for Rio during the past week has been very active and excited, and closes firm at our advanced quotations of 39½@39¾ lb. Total sales to the trade amount to 34,957 bags.

Stock of Rio.—March 26th, Philadelphia, 600 bags; March 29th, New York, 23,312 bags. Total, 23,912 bags. WM. SCOTT & SON, Coffee Brokers.

**Cincinnati Tobacco Market.**

The demand for Leaf has been but moderate, and for manufactured very light with a dull market. No essential change in prices. We quote:

OHIO SEED LEAF.

| | Old. | New. |
|---|---|---|
| Fillers, ₱ lb | 10@12 | 3½@8c |
| Medium Wrappers | 14@17 | 7@15c |
| Fair Wrappers | 20@22 | 16@19c |
| Selections | 30@38 | —@20c |
| KENTUCKY MANUFACTURING. | | |
| Common Lugs, ₱ lb | 12@15 | 5@7c |
| Medium Leaf | 18@22 | 10@12½c |
| Fine Leaf | 23@25 | 17@23c |
| Selections | 30@40 | 25@35c |
| VIRGINIA LEAF. | | |
| Common Lugs | | 7@9c |
| Medium Leaf | | 14@20c |
| Fine Leaf | | 25@30c |
| Selections | 32@40 | 35@70c |
| MANUFACTURED. | | |
| 5's, 8's and 10's | | 55@60c |
| Dark | | 65@70c |
| Light | | 70@75c |
| Bright Pounds | | 85@95c |
| Kentucky Six-twist | | 28@30c |

**New York Cattle Market**

NEW YORK, March 29, 3 P. M.

The current prices for the week are as follows:

| BEEF CATTLE PER CWT. | |
|---|---|
| First quality | $15.50@16.35 |
| Ordinary to good | 13.00@15.00 |
| Common | 10.50@12.00 |
| Inferior | 8.00@10.50 |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS PER HEAD. | |
| Extra | $9.00@12.00 |
| Prime | 7.50@ 8.50 |
| Ordinary | 6.00@ 7.50 |
| Common | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| Inferior | 4.75@ 5.25 |
| SWINE, PER LB. | |
| Corn fed | $7.75@9.00 |
| Still fed | 8.50@8.75 |

There was no essential change in the market for Beef Cattle this week as compared with last. There was a good supply, with but a poor demand, and full prices were realized for all kinds.

Total receipts of all the stock: Beeves, 5,098; Cows and Calves, 151; Veals, 714; Sheep and Lambs, 8,361.

**Philadelphia Metal Market.**

Iron—The market continues buoyant and very active, with further sales of 2@300 tons Anthracite, all offered, part at $50@52 for forge, cash, and part private, said to be at a higher figure, which rates are now refused by some makers for future delivery. Scotch Pig is scarce and wanted; we hear of a sale of 100 tons at $52 ₱ ton. Manufactured iron continues in request and on the advance, the mills generally being full of orders for some time to come, and for Nails prices are ½c higher.

Lead is wanted at full prices, but there is none here. White Lead has advanced to 15¼c in oil, and 14¼c ₱ lb dry.

**Cincinnati Coal Market.**

Coal—The market has ruled firm during the week, at 25c, afloat for Youghiogheny, 30 @ 32c, delivered to consumers, and 2 to 3c per bushel below these rates for common kinds.

**Cincinnati Metal Market.**

Iron—A firm market, with a light supply, but the demand does not exceed the offerings, therefore no change in prices. We quote Ohio hot-blast Pig at $58, and cold-blast at $63@65 ₱ ton. Bar steady at 6c for common, and 7c for charcoal. Horse shoes 9¾@10c for Shoenberger's extra.

**Providence Cloth Market.**

Printing Cloths—Market firmer, with an upward tendency. The following are the sales: 5,000 pieces 60x64, early in the week, at 15¾c; 12,000 do 64x64, at 15¾c; 11,500 do 64x64, at 16c; 10,000 do 64x64 at 16¼c; 3,000 do 64x64, at 16¾c; 4,000 do 56x60, at 15c; 10,000 do 64x64, at 16¾c; 4,000 do 56x60, at 16½c, 8 yards; 3,000 do 56x60, at 15½c, 7½ yards.

Wool—Sales 55,000 lbs of foreign at 35c.

**Memphis Cotton Market.**

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 26th says: The cotton market has undergone considerable changes since our last report. Some actions in better qualities and rates went up rapidly during the day, closing at 4 cents above last quotations on all qualities. The receipts are about 100 bales by wagon, and 700 bales were shipped for Cincinnati and Glendale. Middling to strict do, 57@58; good do, 60@62; middling fair, 61@63.

**Cincinnati Oil Market,**

Linseed has been dull, and sold at $1 50@1 51 in the forepart of the week, with but a slight demand. In the jobbing way the rates are $1 52 @1 53.

Lard is quoted at $1 05 for the best grades of extra.

Petroleum firm and prices up to 56@58c for refined.

Red is selling at 9c for distilled and 9½@9¾c for saponified.

**New Bedford Oil Market.**

Sperm has manifested more activity, and sales embrace 2050 bbls for manufacture—1750 bbls at $1 60 ₱ gallon, and the balance on private terms. Also for export, 950 bbls at $1 60, and 50 bbls at $1 58 ₱ gallon. In Boston, 600 bbls ₱ Predonia at $1 60. Whale quiet but firm. Sales here 100 bbls at $1 10; 75 do inferior at $1 09, and 100 do humpback ₱ Acaso at $1 05 ₱ gallon. In Boston, 200 bbls ₱ Helen Mar, at $1 09, and 300 do ₱ Invincible, at $1 10 ₱ gallon

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.**—E H Meyers, 1400 shoulders, 79 bxs hams; C & M Williams, 1 car lumber; A Guckenheimer, 1 kg wine; Hitchcock, M'Creery, 8 bdls burlaps; Lippincott, 2 saws; Graff & Bennett, 2 bbls s iron; Beckham & Long, 4 iron bells, 1 wheel; W Halsey, 3 sks shoulders; Foster, Aiken & Co, 11 bbls & apples; Charles Keifer, 23 do green hides; J J Worthington, 2 cars corn; S Wallace, 100 sk oats; H W Williams, 100 bbls flour; Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 box coil chain, 1 cask do; John Moorhead, 3 cars pig metal; Hugh Henry, 10 bbls of h h goods; Jas Finch, 20 bbls spirits; Wechling & Co, 10 bbls spirits, 5 do gin, 2 do wine; Schornmaker & Lang, 1 bhd hams; 1 bbl do; S H Voight, 50 bags timothy seed; James Gardner 5 sacks hams; Wm Cooper & Co, 41 bdls brooms, 1 sack corn, 8 do flax seed; Wilden & Kelly, 2 bxs household goods; John A Caughey & Co, 120 empty bbls; Hugh Cover, 33 doz brooms; Haleman, Rahm & Co, 1 boiler piece, 11 bbls scrap iron; S H Voight, 10 bbls green apples; Rea & Keil, 10 do; L Langham, 1 car lumber; Dorrington & Co, 3000 sks oats; J M'Laughlin, 6 bbls green apples; W Gormly, 109 sks corn; T W Taylor, 4 hhds tobacco, 13 bxs do; Allegheny Arsenal 4 bxs; J C Lappe, 300 green hides; J M Burlin, 2 cars hay.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad**

Mackin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; Isaac Dickey & Co, 231 bars iron; Spang & Co, 1 car do; Lewis, Beatty & Dalzell, 1 do do; James Benney, jr, 92 bbls crude oil; John A Caughey, 150 bbls refined oil; Forsyth & Bro, 30 do; Rea & Kiel, 150 busn oats; Thomas L McClelland, 58 bush oats.

**Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad.**—Hitchcock & McCreery, 286 bags rye; Thos Bell, 492 do; Thos Moore, 325 do; Dorrington & Co, 168 do; C W Bachlor, 1 car lumber; A Young, 1 cask ware; McDonald & Arbuckle, 100 bbls flour; Spence McKay, 200 bgs barley; A Hoveler, 1 car bones; Noble & Angel, 33373 bush wheat; Scultz & Son, half tec tallow, 2 bbls do; L H Voight, 20 bbls potatoes; T V